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KING'S SPEECH FORECASTS VOTE REFORM

British Parliament Opens Before Assemblage of Unusual Brilliance

LIBERALS TO BACK MacDONALD REGIME

Measures Advocated by Labor Include Reform of Dole and Industrial Changes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Parliament was opened here Oct. 28, the King and Queen driving in state through densely packed crowds from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords, where the King read a speech prepared by Labor Ministers.

The scene within the Chamber was one of extraordinary brilliance, all the customary ceremonies being carried through in the presence of an assemblage which included the peers of the realm, foreign ambassadors, dominion high commissioners and members of the Government, besides representatives from overseas in attendance at the Imperial Conference and a number of Indian princes.

The King's speech was brief and attention was centered upon a short announcement toward the end stating that among the measures to be submitted in the coming session is one for electoral reform.

This is taken to mean that David Lloyd George's bargain with the Government is complete and that the Liberals will consequently endeavor to keep Ramsay MacDonald in office for an indefinite period.

Alternate Vote Proposed

The speech gave no particulars of the measure proposed but it is understood to provide for adoption of the "alternate vote" which, it is estimated, would give to the Liberal Party representation in the House of Commons less disproportionate to its voting strength than is now the case.

Other chief measures announced are for helping to forward rationalization in industry, extending land settlement, removing abuses connected with the dole, imposing taxation upon site values, raising the school-leaving age, amending the trade disputes law, consolidating factory legislation.

The program also embraces the extension of town planning regulations, setting up a new statutory commission to deal with London passenger traffic, and ratifying the Washington eight-hour convention and the international convention for safety of life at sea.

LONDON (AP)—King George, convening Parliament Oct. 28, read the following message, drawn up for him

(Continued on Page 17, Column 5)

Lower European Tariff Declared Aim of Britain

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The news that the British Government has ratified the commercial convention and protocol of future negotiations signed at Geneva March 24, 1930, is interpreted in League of Nations circles as a sign of Britain's earnest intention to continue its policy of attempting to persuade continental nations to lower tariff barriers.

As William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, indicated before the eleventh assembly, Britain intends to participate in the negotiations under the "tariff truce" until Feb. 1, when, if the conversations have not resulted in practical reductions in tariff walls, the British Government will denounce the treaty. On Nov. 17 the signatories will confer with Geneva to see whether sufficient ratifications are in hand to warrant further negotiations.

It is believed the British ratification which is expected to be followed by the French and Italian will bring the commercial convention into effect. Therefore, the door will be opened to almost any sort of international agreements, perhaps entirely reshaping the commercial intercourse of European nations. The sharp British criticism voiced during the Assembly indicated that the British themselves, like other observers, expect future negotiations to lead toward regional understandings rather than broader free trade. Despite the uncertain outlook in the remote future the commercial convention itself establishes several practical provisions.

First, any existing commercial agreements are prolonged until April, 1931. Second, a system of safeguards, which supplements the convention, is intended to secure relatively sure stability in the customs of the signatory countries. Moreover, the convention binds the signatories to submit any contemplated increases in customs to negotiations intended to minimize, as far as possible, any injury which such increases might cause to the interests of the other signatories.

THE MONITOR INDEX

TUESDAY, OCT. 28, 1930

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 17
Financial News—Pages 13, 14 and 15
Sporting News—Page 16

FEATURES

Women's Enterprises and Activities	8
Book Reviews and Literary News	9
Educational	10
The Home Forum	11
God's Grace Enough (With German Translation)	
In the Ship Lanes	12
Chess	16
Radio Programs	17
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

Bunyan in Gaelic for Highlanders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glasgow

A FREE gift of 500 copies of Pilgrim's Progress printed in Gaelic, have been made for distribution in the Highlands of Scotland, according to the Rev. John Knox, secretary of the Religious Trust Society in Scotland. Mr. Knox said it was a crime to teach a man to read unless he was given literature which was elevating.

It was not right, he said, that the country should be flooded with newspapers of the worst type, and said that the distribution of Christian literature was necessary to counteract this evil.

Duce Stresses Need to Revise Peace Pacts

Allusion to Arms Activity in Jugoslavia Held Bar to Accord

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The ninth year of the Fascist régime was ushered in Oct. 28 with customary celebrations, including the inauguration throughout the Kingdom of public works completed during the past 12 months. The most important event, however, was the speech delivered by Signor Mussolini on the previous day to Fascist provincial leaders.

This speech which, in form and ideas, was similar to those which he delivered during his tour of Tuscany and Lombardy last spring, should not be regarded as made exclusively for home consumption. The Italian Dictator was once more presenting Italy's problems before the world. His reference to the necessity for revision of the peace treaties, together with reaffirmation of Italy's need for pacific expansion, were highly significant and show that Italy still holds the same view on these questions as were expressed by Signor Mussolini himself two years ago.

The Duce's statement that Fascist Italy would never take the initiative in making war should be welcomed as an indication that the Fascist Government is sincerely anxious to pursue a pacific policy. This statement, however, was followed by a rather alarmist description of the military preparations neighboring states along Italy's frontier are alleged to be making.

Thus, while other nations are accusing Fascist Italy of making war preparations and menacing European peace, Signor Mussolini rejects such accusations and in his turn charges the other powers with outwardly posing as pacificists and of actually preparing for war.

The European situation as described by Signor Mussolini shows clearly that the provisions of the Kellogg pact are not being fully respected and that some action is needed to remind the signatories of the pact of their obligations. Dark clouds are gathering on the European sky, and it is imperative to take, without loss of time, steps to dispel them and restore mutual confidence.

What effect Signor Mussolini's speech will have on the relations between Italy and France it is difficult to say. In some quarters the view is held that in the resumption of the negotiations this speech will raise a new obstacle which came abruptly to an end about a month ago. Although the Duce's speech contained no threats, his reference to military preparations by France and Jugoslavia will not facilitate resumption of diplomatic conversations and the possibility of agreement between the nations seems today as remote as ever.

BERLIN (AP)—Signor Mussolini's address in Rome, in which he predicted eventual conquest of all Europe by Fascism, received considerable front page space in German newspapers Oct. 28.

Many papers recalled a previous remark of the Duce that Fascism was an unexportable Italian article, and virtually all coupled the speech with Fascist gains in the September Reichstag elections.

G. O. P. DRY SPLIT IS TERMED HELP TO LEWIS CAUSE

Democratic Gain Seen If Mrs. O'Neill Polls 200,000 Votes in Illinois

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Beyond question there are many voters in Illinois, and certainly in Cook County, the part of the State which I have observed most closely, who regret that political conditions have been so shaped that Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick's senatorial candidacy has come to be judged almost entirely by her attitude on the liquor question. Mrs. McCormick, herself, doubtless feels that way. She is doing all she possibly can to divert attention from prohibition to economic conditions, and to the political problems which admittedly exist.

"The question," she said at a meeting in Chicago, "is not whether everybody gets a bottle of beer, but whether everybody gets a job."

And she went on to argue that except for the legislation of the last Republican Congress, and the conferences on labor and employment held by Mr. Hoover, conditions of employment would have been infinitely worse than they are. She is outspoken in her support and eulogy of President Hoover, and unsparing in her denunciation of the Democrats. Whenever she is able to hold the discussion strictly to traditional party issues, she seems to score.

Indeed, on the platform, Mrs. McCormick is an exceedingly convincing speaker. She has at her command the entire arsenal of the political orator, and marshals her facts and her arguments with skill and with convincing clarity.

Appearance Counts

Trimly and inconspicuously dressed, strong and intellectual of countenance, and at all times in complete control of the situation, she makes votes for herself wherever she can get into personal touch with her auditors. I am inclined to think that she is one of these political candidates to whom the radio has not brought a new source of strength. Her opponents can use the radio as well as she, while her per-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Sculptor's Eviction Said to Endanger Peace Memorial

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—George Grey Barnard, sculptor, faces eviction from his studio on the Billings estate on Nov. 21, the date on which all tenants' leases expire on the property that the City of New York has practically accepted from John D. Rockefeller Jr., as the site of a public park.

Mr. Barnard wishes to remain in his studio, which he remodeled from the old Billings stable, for the five years more that he feels will be necessary for him to complete his project for a huge memorial, an "arch of war and peace." He has already been at work for 10 years on this memorial, which he proposes to give to the city. He planned this memorial to stand on a high point of the Billings estate, overlooking the Hudson River. Mr. Barnard calls the site a natural acropolis for the New World. He values his work at about $500,000.

The memorial is designed not as a glorification of war but rather as an indication of its ruthless effects, and a symbolization of the hope for the end of all war. It depicts the sacrifice of the young men who participated, and that of the women, children and older men at home. These figures, in white marble, are to reach upward in their line of movement along the base and sides of an arch of blue granite to be crowned by a rainbow of colored mosaic glass.

Mr. Barnard states that he cannot continue his work elsewhere than under the special conditions he is now using. There has been something of a hope that he would be undisturbed. City authorities have promised that his wishes "would be considered."

Abyssinians Welcome Royal Guests; $4,000,000 to Be Spent on Coronation

ADDIS ABABA, Abyssinia (AP)—The Duke of Gloucester, third son of the King and Queen of England, arrived with his suite on Oct. 28 to represent the British sovereign at the coronation on Nov. 2 of Ras Tafari as Emperor of Ethiopia. The Duke was met at the station by the Emperor, the Crown Prince and other high state and church dignitaries.

With the arrival of several more foreign deputations the ranks of delegates of 14 countries were filling up rapidly. The Japanese, Polish, Egyptian and Dutch visitors have arrived. To each was given a truly royal reception in which the gayly decorated capital took part enthusiastically.

When Ras Tafari ascends the throne as Emperor Haile Selassie I, King of Kings of Ethiopia, he will, according to Ethiopian historians, be the 336th sovereign of that empire.

Selassie, by this reckoning, will begin on Nov. 2 the 6460th year of the reign of the Ethiopian dynasty, which would make it the oldest royal house in the world.

To make his coronation worthy of a descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba Ras Tafari is spending $2,000,000 of his own money for imperial crowns, coronation robes, state carriages, triumphal arches, monuments, new roads, special trains, gifts to foreign potentates and bounties to ruling Ethiopian princes.

The Government is raising another $2,000,000 by special taxes.

Ras Tafari, in an interview with the Associated Press correspondent, said that he expected his coronation to be not only a great national event for Ethiopia but that it would make the only remaining independent absolute monarchy in Africa better known throughout the world. He said he intended to modernize his country slowly and progressively, preserving all that is good in the ancient system while adopting every feature of modern life which will insure advancement of the country.

Giving a message to the Associated Press correspondent, Ras Tafari said, "Tell the people of free, disinterested and progressive America that I wish for their help and sympathetic cooperation in making Ethiopia a really great and enlightened country patterned after their own.

"As a step in this direction I, like your great Lincoln, have abolished slavery, making my 10,000,000 people free, equal and independent.

"To develop the vast untouched natural resources of my country, I welcome here American engineers, industrialists, bankers and business men, assuring them of every facility for their work and the most favorable pecuniary inducements."

Power Question Plays Big Role in Coming Election Contests

Politics in Many States Declared to Be Largely Governed by the Problem of Regulation of Public Resources and Utilities

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A survey of the issues in the coming election shows that in a large number of states the power question is playing an important, and in some instances a spectacular, rôle.

Beginning with the investigation of propaganda put out by the public utilities by the Federal Trade Commission, through the Senate debates on the reorganized Federal Power Commission, there has been an almost continuous discussion of the whole matter, which links back with the Muscle Shoals debates. The reawakened interest in the disposal and regulation of power sites and public utilities has found its way into the politics of a number of widely separated states.

In Pennsylvania, for example, the strong support given by Gifford Pinchot to plans to restrict and regulate exploitation of power resources is one of the major factors in a turbulent political situation. This attitude has been responsible for part of the Democratic bolt to this candidate for the Governorship, just as it has been responsible for driving some Republicans into the ranks of his Democratic opponent.

In Oregon an even more unusual situation has developed. Here George W. Joseph, an "unknown," won the Republican gubernatorial nomination on an "anti-power interests" platform. His sudden demise interrupted the development of the campaign and the party nominated a pro-power man to fill his place and junked Mr. Joseph's program. This brought Julius L. Meyer, a rich Portland department

(Continued on Page 17, Column 5)

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART DEDICATES HOME

New Artistic Development Predicted to Follow Machine Age

The Massachusetts School of Art on Oct. 28 dedicated its new home at Brookline and Longwood Avenues, Boston, with quietly impressive ceremonies.

The exercises opened a four-day celebration in the new building. A colorful pageant, "New England and Art," elaborately depicting the artistic history of Massachusetts' 300 years, is to be presented on Oct. 28, 30 and 31.

Gov. Frank G. Allen brought the greetings of the Commonwealth to the dedicatory meeting, at which Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education, presided. Dr. Jeremiah E. Burke, Boston superintendent of schools, addressed the large gathering on "The Importance of Art in General Education."

America is at the portals of a great period of artistic development, comparable to the time of Louis XIV in France, James H. Fairclough Jr., chairman of the industrial and civic arts committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declared in an address on "The Importance of Art in Industry."

The present "renaissance of industrial art," Mr. Fairclough said, indicates that the "dark era" of the machine age is ended. The genius of leadership which for nearly a century has been absorbed in the development of the United States' natural resources, is now turning away from the "esthetics of quantity" to beauty, and is beginning to control the machine rather than be controlled by it.

Frank W. Wright, state director of elementary and secondary education and normal schools, in describing the part which the school plays in Massachusetts' educational program, outlined the history of the institution.

Established by the State Board of Education in 1873, the original purpose of the Massachusetts Normal Art School, as it was then called, was to train teachers and supervisors of art for the public schools of the State. While this purpose is still maintained, the principal rôle of the school today

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

JAPAN QUELLING NATIVE UPRISING

TOKYO (AP)—A strong detachment of mountain artillery and a signal corps unit left Taihoku, Formosa, Oct. 28 to reinforce a Japanese expedition of 600 soldiers and policemen attempting to quell an aborigine uprising in central Formosa.

The Japanese expedition attacked aborigine positions and were expected to occupy Musha early Oct. 29.

A fortnight ago Japanese dispatches from Formosa announced the process of subjugation of aborigines, which has continued for a quarter century, finally was completed. Subjugation evidently was less conclusive than the Japanese administrator believed, for at least 1500 braves of the Tai Yal tribes again are on the war path.

The Tai Yal folk occupy a mountainous area between Mount Morrison and Mount Sylvia, parts of which still are unexplored and represent one of the few remaining strongholds of savage society on the globe.

TOPEKA TO GET SPAR OF 'OLD IRONSIDES'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan.—An 80-foot spar from the frigate "Old Ironsides" is to serve as a flagpole for the new high school building here. Vice-President Curtis, a Topeka High School graduate, secured it for the school and has been invited to dedicate it. The spar is believed to be one which was put in place by early American shipbuilders in 1797.

Navy officials were willing to trim off one end and taper the remainder to conform to flagpole standards. The Topeka Board of Education, however, preferred to have the spar shipped in its original form. Two flat cars were required to carry it across the country.

BUILDING TAKES UPWARD SWING, REPORTS SHOW

September Peak Thought to Indicate Proximity of Revival

Building construction has "turned the corner" and is on the upward grade, according to conclusions drawn from nation-wide reports received by Massachusetts banking and building interests.

Although they say no great revival can be expected before the spring of 1931, they emphasize that September showed a noticeable increase, being the best month in residential building since May, 1930.

The total reached, it is declared, marks a definite end to the downward movement of building figures started in 1925.

Reports that an unusually large number of home-building mortgages, held in certain Massachusetts localities by coöperative and savings banks, had been foreclosed were emphatically denied by banking authorities and state officials.

It is highly significant, according to Thomas S. Holden, of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, New York, in a letter to its Boston office, that vacancy surveys made this year have generally shown a much more normal ratio of supply to demand than in the office building and other business property.

Readjustment of residential building supply has been going on in certain structures and in certain sections since the end of 1925, and has been nation-wide since the latter part of 1928.

"Residential building contracts amount to $98,534,600 in 37 eastern states in September," Mr. Holden said. September's record at once raises the hope that the long-waited turn in residential building has taken place.

"It is almost obvious that we cannot go back to the previous boom rate in 1931, and possibly not in 1932, but we can and probably will see the residential curve climb slowly and perhaps steadily upward from the deep trough of middle 1930."

A survey of construction contracts awarded in New England during September shows gains over the preceding month and over September, 1929. Awards during the month totaled $35,309,800; compared with $28,167,500 during August and $34,297,700 in September, 1929.

There is, according to Ernest A. Hale, secretary of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League, an abundance of money in savings banks and coöperative banks to be loaned on mortgages. And, at the same time, banks are in a position to carry such "frozen loans" as may have accumulated through required foreclosures.

Personal Income Tax Returns Shrink

WASHINGTON (AP)—Shrinkage of personal incomes accounted almost entirely for the nearly $150,000,000 decrease in income tax collections for the first nine months of 1930.

A Treasury analysis of the collections so far this year made public Oct. 28 showed collections from individual returns were $132,972,000 below those for the first nine months of 1929, while corporation taxes declined only $16,314,000.

The same symptom was emphasized in the returns from New York State, the largest contributing district, which showed a decrease of $48,800,000 from last year, of which only $4,280,000 was accounted for by corporation taxes. The total for the period was $606,012,119.

In spite of the total shrinkage, 12 districts showed increases in total collections. These were Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Kansas, Nevada, South Dakota, Washington and Alaska and portions of New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Increases in individual collections, however, were shown in only five districts: Conecticut, Delaware, South Dakota, Washington and the eleventh Ohio district.

North Dakota's total tax was the smallest for the period, amounting to $343,155, a decrease of $170,000.

The national total of collections was $838,356,855 from individual returns and $941,026,271 from corporation taxes.

HOOVER CHARGES POLITICAL TRICK IN OIL 'SCANDAL'

President Says Fabrication Menaces People's Faith in Public Servants

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The attempt to inject a "scandal" of the oil-lease type into the political and personal campaign that has been directed by the opposition against the President and his Administration as the basis of their congressional campaign was unmasked by the Chief Executive himself in a statement Oct. 28.

The President disclosed that the sudden charges made by Ralph S. Kelley, former chief of the field division of the Interior Department, alleging widespread maladministration of government oil shale lands, were not only unfounded, but that Mr. Kelley had negotiated for the sale "of his fabrication" to a newspaper identified with the political opposition that has throughout attacked the President.

The President's exposé of the attempted political calumny was vigorous and complete. He showed that Mr. Kelley not only had never brought his charges to the attention of his superiors in Washington, but when a year ago he was called to the capital and spent six weeks there discussing with them questions of the work and organization of his office he was in "negotiations for the sale" of his story "to a journal identified with the opposition political party."

These sensational charges, the President declared, were deliberately delayed until the congressional campaign, when they were launched at a time when it would be difficult for the Administration to prove their inaccuracy.

The newspaper involved in this political plot, the President asserts, may have been misled, but he points out that it "certainly does not represent the practice of better American journalism," and also the great evil that such conduct may lead to by undermining public confidence in governmental authority.

"Such things damage the whole faith of our people in men," the President warned.

The President's Statement

The President's expression on the affair is one of the most outspoken declarations of his Administration. It is by far the most determined statement he has uttered in the current congressional contest. It follows in full:

"The Department of Justice has now published the result of its examination into the sensational charges made by Ralph S. Kelley, employee of the Land Office, that Secretary Wilbur and other officials of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Chinese 'Reds' Seize Nanchowting; 21 Foreigners Held

HANKOW (AP)—Communists were reported, Oct. 28, to have captured Nanchowting, northern Hunan Province, where they killed 100 Chinese.

Two Chinese gunboats, seeking to break the grip of the Communist shore batteries, which have been harassing domestic and foreign shipping along the Yangtse River, have begun an anti-"Red" cruise above this city.

One gunboat shelled a "Red" battery near Yochow, Hunan Province, and then attacked another bandit stronghold near Kienli, Hupeh. Chinese naval authorities here said neither engagement was decisive, but that efforts would be continued to rid the river of the menace.

PEIPING, China (AP)—Frank P. Lockhart, United States Consul-General at Hankow, in a dispatch Oct. 28 to the American Legation said 21 foreigners now are being held by bandits in central China.

The list includes Bert N. Nelson, for whom $85,000 was demanded; the Filipino Sister Ramos, and British, French, Italian, Norwegian and Spanish nationals.

HONG KONG (AP)—Apprehension that Kiangsi Province Communists, who have occupied the city of Kian since Oct. 5, have invaded the southern part of the province was felt here, Oct. 28, when efforts to communicate with Kanchow by wireless failed.

The local government station's calls to Kanchow went unanswered, leading to the belief the "Reds" had interfered with the Kanchow station, which is within the walls of the city.

Kanchow is a city of 250,000 population, poorly defended with only 1000 troops forming the garrison. The city is four days' march from Kian.

Voting by Electricity Planned for Deputies

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

Paris

ONE hundred French deputies will be casting their votes in the Chamber by electricity next January and by April the electric balloting system will be extended throughout the Chamber.

The new device is known as Langloivote, after the name of its inventor, Langlois, and will enable the ballot to be taken in three minutes instead of 35 as at present. Each deputy will press a button under his desk indicating "for," "against" or "abstention," and the result will be automatically shown in an indicator behind the President's chair.

Brazil Rebels Plan March on Rio de Janeiro

Armies Concentrate in Sao Paulo for Triumphal Entry Into Capital

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—The vanguard of the southern revolutionary armies reached Sao Paulo Oct. 28 in preparation for a triumphal entry into Rio de Janeiro.

Other strong forces of revolutionaries concentrated in Sao Paulo State or continued the march northward, assuring their leaders that the entire region is under their control. Dr. Getulio Vargas probably will lead the triumphal march into the capital.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL, Brazil (By U. P.)—The arrest of Dr. Julio Prestes, President-Elect of Brazil, was announced by revolutionary headquarters here Oct. 28.

Dr. Prestes was arrested in Sao Paulo, the rebels announced, and Hector Penteado, formerly mayor of the city, was also taken into custody.

Isidoro Dias Lopes was appointed civil and military commander of Sao Paulo.

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Strong precautionary measures were invoked Oct. 28 by the provisional authorities to preserve calm in the city until a new government can bring order out of the chaos which has succeeded the deposition of President Washington Luis.

More than 100 casualties were counted after rioting which developed Oct. 27 when parts of the fifth, second and sixth battalions of police, who in Brazil serve as soldiers in time of national need, revolted over the food served them and attacked the Rio de Janeiro garrison quarters.

It was two hours before garrison troops could quell the uprising and restore order. The situation was greatly aggravated by hundreds of citizens who, fearing a counter-revolution, broke open stores and obtained arms with which they joined in the fray. More than 400 shots were fired.

Col. Figueira de Mello, commanding the fifth battalion, led the police in their attack on the garrison. He was captured and imprisoned. Others arrested included Col. Caldeira Bastos and Maj. Augusto Ferreira. As quickly as shots were heard shopkeepers locked their doors and put up their iron shutters. After the firing ceased the city resumed its normal appearance.

Leaders Confer

Dr. Osvaldo Aranha, Liberal leader and acting president of the state of Rio Grande do Sul, arrived here by plane from Porto Alegre and immediately began conferences with members of the military junta which deposed President Luis and have assumed charge. It was believed that as a consequence of the conferences a provisional government would be announced soon.

There is general agreement that Getulio Vargas, president of Rio Grande do Sul, rebel generalissimo, Liberal Party leader, and defeated Liberal candidate in the recent presidential elections, will be declared President, both to fill out Dr. Washington Luis' unexpired term, and to begin the regular new term as of Nov. 15.

It is not believed, however, that Dr. Vargas will come here from Punta Grossa, Parana, until troops which originally fought the revolution's battles have penetrated Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. There still is marked suspicion in the revolutionary camp, dispatches from the south state, of the motives and intentions of the junta, members of which waited until the revolution was three weeks old to adhere to it.

It is known that this suspicion was voiced in three quarters, from the south, where Dr. Vargas is supreme,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Steel Industry Faces Wide Changes as Alloys and Welding Gain Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C.—The steel industry is facing a tremendous transition, Charles N. Pitts, president of the American Institute of Steel Construction, declared here Oct. 28 at the eighth annual convention. Welding is gaining apace, he said, and is destined to play an important part in the industry, and alloy steels, developed for specialized uses, are affording builders something new to think about.

"The Chrysler Building in New York was the first to use alloy steel," he continued, "and the Empire State Building, the tallest structure ever erected, will have an even greater proportion of its exterior clothed in alloy steel."

Modern civilization is demanding larger and taller buildings, thereby rapidly increasing the demand for steel construction, Charles F. Abbott, executive director, declared.

Leo H. Miller, chief engineer, stated in his report that economic readjustment has placed squarely before industry a challenge to make economical use of materials and labor.

The committee on the esthetic designs of steel bridges recommended that the bridge design competition for 1930-31 be confined to the engineers and architectural students.

NATION SPURS PLANS TO AID EMPLOYMENT

State and Local Groups Respond to Hoover Committee's Plea for Action

INCREASED FORCES REPORTED BY MANY

Upward Trend Accompanies Stimulation in Activity to Provide Work

Extensive, and in many cases effective, efforts to increase employment, spurred by President's Hoover's action in mobilizing such work under federal supervision, are reported from all sections of the country.

Along with advices of local programs for speeded construction comes reports of increased factory production and ensuing employment gains.

Programs planned in New York, Michigan, Illinois and Kansas, include besides public construction street building and repairing, and movements to have employers of labor take on additional workers for the winter. Other plans include adoption of the five-day week, liberalizing of the Federal Trade Commission permit for combines and abolition of the tax on gain and loss of capital.

New England attacks the problem with a call for registration of all unemployed.

Coincident with these reports, it is announced that the number of persons seeking work this winter is not as great as in the winter of 1921.

A note of optimism and stimulated activity is noted throughout the reports.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—With indications of a nation-wide response to the appeal of the President's emergency committee for employment, the War Department announced on Oct. 28 approval of projects totaling several millions of dollars in new construction, President Hoover was apprised of plans to increase relief funds in some 220 municipalities, and the work of regional organization in the emergency committee itself was pressed forward.

Col. Frederick H. Payne, acting Secretary of War, granted permission to the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company to enlarge and deepen the lower reaches of the Sauk River and the harbor of Port Washington, Wis., on the west shore of Lake Michigan, together with construction of piers and docks there. A total of $25,000,000 will be expended on this project and War Department action was expedited, it was stated, to give increased employment.

In addition to this, Colonel Payne approved a group of other applications for construction, including a bridge over the Tenses River, Louisiania, a bridge over South Bay, Lake Champlain, N. Y., a bridge at Hubball, W. Va., and an allotment for river and harbor work at Dickinson Bayou, Tex.

The New England Council at Boston reported to the President's committee that it had recommended to every New England community that it make immediate local provision for the voluntary registration of persons seeking work. The recommendation is being forwarded immediately to the six state manufacturers' associations in New England.

To Mobilize Available Work

Simultaneously the New England Council announced that the industrial section of the forthcoming sixth New England conference in Boston, Nov. 20 and 21, will devote itself exclusively to the program for mobilizing all available work and applying it to the needs of the greatest number of workers.

Allen Burns, executive director of the National Association of Community Chests and Councils, in a visit to the White House, told Mr. Hoover that although the financial programs of 220 cities with community relief funds had been increased approximately 7 per cent in 1931, to a total of $55,000,000 additional, drives would probably be needed this winter to care for relief work. He declared that the people were prepared to cope with the real emergency that now exists. The greatest distress, he said, is now probably around Detroit, Mich., while conditions in Cleveland are also serious.

Meanwhile the regional work of the President's committee got under way with the departure of Fred C. Croxton, on Oct. 28, for Columbus, O., accompanied by Dr. John Gries, construction expert of the Commerce Department. They will meet with 14 superintendents of the state-city employment offices to formulate plans for finding more jobs.

It is expected that Col. Arthur Woods, head of the national relief work, will be ready to name other regional advisers on his return to the capital from his activities in New York.

European Trade Hope Seen

H. C. MacLean, American representative at the Paris headquarters of the International Chamber of Commerce, made a report, published by the American section of the International Chamber, that European business will probably emerge from the present depression at a new high level of organization and efficiency. Present world-wide depression, he said, is bringing a housecleaning of old methods.

"Already the duration of the period of readjustment is being shortened by the alacrity with which hitherto unreached cost levels have been arrived at," he said.

In citing instances Mr. MacLean mentions Thomas Bata of Czechoslovakia, largest shoe manufacturer in

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

DISAPPROVED BY CRIME BOARD, OPPOSED BY BAR

Chicago Voters Perplexed by Recommendations of Experts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—From his place on the municipal bench, here, Judge John H. Lyle has been riding "rough shod" over the gangsters. He has given them all the law allowed and sometimes more. Now two of the leading organizations of the community rise up to contradict themselves about him.

The Chicago Bar Association has recommended against his reelection. It says he "lacks a judicial temperament and the capacity for judicial office." Whereupon the Chicago Crime Commission declares that Judge Lyle is "inclined to interpret legal technicalities in the interests of substantial criminal justice," and urges his return.

So the experts disagree, and the voter, who will have to handle a ballot as big as a tablecloth, finds his perplexities increased.

Some other unusual facts of the election have appeared. One is a strong social service current relating to several offices.

A well-known social service worker is running for County Commissioner. There are three other women making the race with her on the same ticket, the largest number of women yet to be recognized by one of the major parties for the important county board. Meanwhile, the Democratic candidate for clerk of the Municipal Court has pledged himself to employ trained social service people for the considerable amount of such endeavor as goes with the court. His promise has enlisted organized support from the social service group.

The Sanitary District of Chicago, with its troubled record of lake water diversion and also of alleged payroll padding, is coming before the voters again. Two business men of a type unusual to the board are among the candidates. Joshua D'Esposito, who built the new Union Station, called the largest in the world, is one of these; the other is Charles M. Moderwell, formerly president of the Union League Club.

A group of leaders in various civic organizations has combined in a "voters' clearing house" for the indorsement of candidates. The Better Government Association, which always is active in promoting the election of candidates it regards as worthy of general support, is distributing a marked ballot with several recommendations.

Watchers will be sent to the polls through the efforts of the Voters' Nonpartisan Association, organized for the purpose of protecting the ballot box from fraud, found here in the past to be open and voluminous in certain wards.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Mansfield Theater

G. O. P. DRY SPLIT IS TERMED HELP TO LEWIS CAUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

sonal appearance on the platform before the eyes of her auditors counts heavily in her favor.

At the McCormick headquarters one gets no word save that of complete confidence. Of course, this is no novel situation. Up to the last moment all political headquarters are entirely confident of the success of their particular candidates. I even found at the Anti-Saloon League an enthusiastic gentleman who insisted that Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill was likely to be elected, and certainly would not be further down than second in the list, a prophecy which spoke well for his devotion to his nominee, but ill for his judgment.

The McCormick managers, however, have, of course, more ground for confidence. While the defeat of their candidate is by no means impossible, to old line politicians it seems highly improbable. She possesses the regular Republican nomination in a state which gave to the last Republican nominee for the Senate almost 300,000 majority. She has apparently the loyal support of the state organization and of the powerful Cook County organization, which is not ordinarily in entire accord with the state group. She has very cleverly capitalized Mayor Thompson's revolt and repudiation of her candidacy so as to absolve herself, at least partially, from the alliance with the Thompson organization.

It is notable, also, that despite the Mayor's personal bolt, his organization apparently is supporting Mrs. McCormick loyally. If she is able to be at once the candidate of the regular organization, and be freed from the burden of carrying the friendship of the redoubtable "Big Bill," it will be decidedly to her advantage.

Women Exercise Right

Another factor that may operate to Mrs. McCormick's good fortune is that in Illinois, women, since enjoying equal suffrage, have exercised that right more fully than in most of the American commonwealths. Illinois women are active in the fight for equal suffrage, and there are innumerable organizations of women now maintained for the purpose of assuring the fullest participation by members of that sex in public affairs. When Mrs. McCormick ran for Representative-at-Large in Congress she polled a vote of 1,711,000, or more than the Republican candidate for Governor polled in the same year.

Her majority over the Democratic nominee exceeded 500,000. Her supporters insist that little has occurred in the present campaign to break down her popularity among members of her own sex. They present her as a straight Republican, a supporter of Hoover, and urge her election on the ground that it will give the President added support in the United States Senate. Mrs. McCormick, herself, echoes this promise of loyalty to the Administration.

But when I have said this, I have said about all that can be said that may encourage any hope of her election. And when one comes to study carefully the forces she has antagonized, and the elements which for one reason or another, frequently not because of her fault, are allied against her, one can only echo Frank Kent's philosophical reflection, "Take it all in all, and she seems to have more trouble than her share, more different ways of losing Republican votes than anyone anywhere else this fall, but, of course, she can afford to lose a lot and still win."

And that is precisely the problem which confronts Mrs. McCormick and her managers. How many votes can she afford to lose and still win?

Because of her rejection of prohibition, after having obtained her nomination as a dry, she offered an opportunity for a third candidate to enter the field. This opportunity was seized by Mrs. Lottie Holman O'Neill.

Mrs. O'Neill Loyal to Party

Mrs. O'Neill enters the contest as an out-and-out prohibitionist, a Republican, and stands by the national platform which reaffirmed the party position in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment, and by the State platform which declared: "The Republican Party stands squarely for law enforcement. The existence of government depends upon the observance of and respect for law."

Mrs. O'Neill insists that no Republican candidate can be loyal to the party while these declarations stand, and still announce a purpose to vote for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. She rings the changes upon the charge that Mrs. McCormick secured her nomination under false pretenses as a dry while all the time nursing the purpose to make concessions to the wets for the purpose of election.

Although experienced in politics, with four terms in the State Senate to her credit, like most independent candidates, Mrs. O'Neill is destitute of any considerable organization and any adequate campaign fund. Yet she has back of her, almost to a unit, the dry forces of the State. The Anti-Saloon League and the churches are powerful in Illinois. If they should be able to roll up for their chosen candidate a vote of as much as 200,000, and get them counted, the fate of Mrs. McCormick would be sealed.

It is quite true that the effect would be to send Col. James Hamilton Lewis, a Democrat, to the Senate, but the prohibition forces are so much enraged at what they call the double-dealing of the regular Republican nominee that they would probably welcome this result rather than the election of Mrs. McCormick.

Vote Showed Dry Strength

The last prohibition referendum in Illinois, though carried easily by the wets, showed a dry vote of more than 502,000. At that time the Anti-Saloon League urged all its members to refrain from taking any part in the contest. If, notwithstanding this official discouragement of voting, there were a half million voters eager to register themselves against so comparatively moderate a program as the return of light wines and beer, it would seem that a dry candidate, a woman of political experience, Republican by affiliation, backed earnestly by the Anti-Saloon League, and affiliated prohibition organizations, ought to roll up at least as large a vote. Should that be the case the political destruction of Mrs. McCormick is inevitable.

At this point it may be noted that referenda on the prohibition issue in Illinois curiously fail to express the opinion of voters as to wet and dry candidates. The two referenda so far held have resulted in wet victories. Yet the very congressional districts which gave the largest majority to the wet side of the referendum, elected dry representatives in Congress, and dry members in the State Legislature.

Indeed, at the very time when Mrs. McCormick secured her enormous vote for the position of congressman-at-large on a dry platform, the State went wet in the referendum. Her opponents think that this should have saved her from the folly of declaring herself ready to acquiesce in the referendum which everybody insists will be carried by the wet element in the State.

Mrs. O'Neill, even more than Colonel Lewis, is expatiating on the extent of the McCormick expenditures in the election. Those already reported exceed $400,000. The O'Neill supporters are harping upon the fact that in the famous Newberry case the Senate fixed $200,000 as above the limit of reasonable expenditure in a senatorial election, and they point with glee to the fact that among the senators who voted to unseat Mr. Newberry was Medill McCormick. The total Newberry expenditure amounted to $195,000.

Some Drys Would Avoid Lewis

It is not altogether certain, however, that this issue will contribute greatly to Mrs. O'Neill's strength, as there are prohibitionists in the State who hold that it would be better that Mrs. McCormick should be elected than that the choice should fall upon Colonel Lewis. In the former case they say that the Senate is sure to refuse the seat, and the appointment of a Senator would be in the hands of Governor Emmerson, who is a pronounced dry. This argument is heard now and then, but probably will not influence any considerable number of voters.

The quarrel between Gerald P. Nye's Senate campaign fund committee and Mrs. McCormick also furnished a matter of heated discussion in political circles. For a time it seemed that the reported action of the committee in tapping the wires leading to Mrs. McCormick's farm, and rifling her private papers, would redound to her benefit. A very complete quietus, however, was put upon this argument by the deliberate action of four of the five members of the committee in declaring that all these charges made by Mrs. McCormick were unqualifiedly false, and that the committee had encouraged no such efforts to pry into her political methods.

At the very moment of this denial on the part of the committee, Mrs. McCormick defiantly announced that she had in her turn employed private detectives to spy upon Mr. Nye. The incident has not been a pleasant one, nor has it contributed greatly to the comfort of those who thought that equal suffrage was going to introduce a refined element into politics. Whether it will affect the outcome in Illinois is yet to be proved.

The campaign rushes to its close with all speakers in Cook County. Should Colonel Lewis get out of that county with more than a 100,000 lead it is agreed there is little likelihood that the most arduous efforts of Mrs. McCormick down-state can overcome it. Accordingly all three nominees are stumping the county, which is practically coterminal with the city of Chicago, with the utmost activity.

Noon rallies of McCormick and Lewis factions have afforded a fair opportunity to judge of public interest in these two candidates. They spoke in down-town theaters in the same block, almost adjoining. The McCormick theater was hardly more than half full. There were empty seats downstairs, the balcony was half full, and from below no one could be seen in the gallery.

The Lewis meeting packed the house. Doors, aisles and foyers were crowded, and even the stage was filled. Allowance should be made for the fact that Colonel Lewis is one of the most picturesque speakers in American public life, and that he has received, throughout the campaign, an incalculable amount of helpful advertising by the satirical remarks made at his expense by his feminine opponent.

But even at that the great discrepancy between the size and the enthusiasm of these two down-town Chicago audiences is looked upon by veteran political observers as a matter of the greatest political significance.

Sales of Oil Burners Ahead of Last Year

THE domestic oil burner industry is having the most prosperous year in its history, according to figures announced by the Oil Heating Institute.

Sales so far in 1930 are running about 11 per cent ahead of the like period last year, reports show. Some companies report an increase of more than 50 per cent in their business, and leading manufacturers are voicing the belief that the year as a whole will be a distinctly better one than 1929 when more than 135,000 burners were placed in American homes.

COOLIDGE TO SPONSOR STATE G. O. P. TICKET

Calvin Coolidge is to deliver the principal address in the four weeks' radio program of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee at 8:30 p. m., Oct. 30.

The former President is to speak to the voters of Massachusetts for 15 minutes upon the present Massachusetts campaign to elect former Senator William M. Butler to the United States Senate, and to reelect Frank G. Allen Governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. Coolidge is to radiocast from the Hotel Kimball studio in Springfield. This speech will be the only active public contribution made by the former President during the present campaign.

PITTSFIELD CHAMBER AIDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The Chamber of Commerce offered the services of its secretary, the use of its office, equipment and supplies to aid the unemployed. The offer was accepted by the City Council unemployment committee which is working to provide work for jobless residents.

ASSISTANT FOR TARR NAMED

Harry J. Meleski of Worcester has been named as special assistant to Frederick H. Tarr, United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts, by William D. Mitchell, United States Attorney-General, Mr. Tarr announced Oct. 27. Mr. Meleski will begin his new duties immediately.

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PROTEST URGED AGAINST BRITAIN BY BOSTON JEWS

Discontent With Palestine Action Spreading in New England

A resolution condemning the British Government for its Palestine policy was filed Oct. 28 with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives by Bernard Ginsburg, Representative from Dorchester, and Abraham Alpert, editor, orator and organizer. The paper was filed at the urgent request of the leading Jewish organizations in New England.

Britain was criticized for "betraying the Balfour declaration." The resolution also "solemnly protested the failure to carry out the Palestine Mandate as a grave injustice to the Jewish people."

A meeting in opposition to British policy in Palestine will be held in Faneuil Hall by Boston Zionists Nov. 2, the thirteenth anniversary of the Balfour declaration. Prominent Jews and others will be among the speakers.

Jewish Palestine Fund Supported by Straus

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Nathan Straus Jr., who has been inactive in the Zionist movement for several years, has accepted the post of vice-chairman of the Emergency Fund, started to contest the policy of the British Colonial Office, according to an announcement made here on Oct. 27. Mr. Straus, in announcing his acceptance of the post, declared that both the Hope-Simpson report and the British White Paper prepared by Lord Passfield "distort the achievements of the Jewish pioneers" in Palestine.

Characterizing the situation as "a fundamental issue with which American Jewry must deal as one body," he continued:

"The actual statistics showing Arab benefits from Jewish activities, the true history of the endeavors of the Jewish pioneers to translate the Jewish ideals of social justice into reality, from which all creeds in Palestine could benefit, the high standards employed in the actual reconstruction work—all these facts must be presented quickly and comprehensively, for, ultimately, Jewish hopes with regard to the upbuilding of the homeland depend for their realization on the support of public opinion. That support will be given in unstinted measure when the unfair impression that has been circulated by the colonial office is offset."

BRAZIL REBELS PLAN MARCH ON RIO DE JANEIRO

(Continued from Page 1)

Minas Gerães, one of the original revolutionary states west of Rio de Janeiro, where Dr. Vargas is highly thought of, and in the north, where another man, Capt. Juarez Tavora, is widely considered the logical man to handle the situation.

Tavora Causes Doubt

Captain Tavora established a provisional government at Bahia, Oct. 27, completing the conquest of all of northeastern Brazil with the small army, augmented by volunteers, with which he left the state of Parahyba three weeks ago to capture Pernambuco. He is expected in Rio de Janeiro soon to participate in formation of a new government. His attitude has caused some uneasiness here, where a previous political enmity with Dr. Vargas is recalled.

Penetration of the revolutionary troops of Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro also is causing some unrest, particularly in Sao Paulo where the deposed Government spread reports that revolutionary troops had been promised an opportunity to sack and loot the city as an inducement to join the rebellion. It is felt that some clashes are inevitable.

Gen. Miguel Costa, who commanded the insurgent vanguard along the Parana-Sao Paulo front, is expected in Ciudad, Sao Paulo. He sent orders Oct. 27 deposing all state and municipal officials.

Dr. Julio Prestes, the erstwhile President-elect, has taken asylum in the residence of the British Consul-General at Sao Paulo. The residence is under heavy guard. Dr. Washington Luis remains a prisoner in the officers' headquarters of Fort Copacabana, on the Atlantic shore of Rio de Janeiro.

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State Club Women Support Mrs. Poole

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP) — The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, in its fall meeting here Oct. 28, unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing the candidacy of Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton for the presidency of the General Federation in 1932-34.

Mrs. Carl L. Schrade of Belmont presided at the meeting, which was held in connection with the fiftieth anniversay of the Worcester Women's Club. Messages of congratulations to the hostess club were given by representatives of all the clubs in the state federation that have been in existence 50 years or longer.

Mrs. Warren Haskell, president of the Rhode Island Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. George C. Harrison, chairman of the Better Films Council of Rhode Island, told what is being done to secure better moving pictures for their State.

"Safety always" was the keynote of the conference, and addresses were given by Miss Marion LaVerne Telford, field secretary of the education division of the National Safety Council, on safety of the child, and by Lewis E. MacBrayne, general manager of the Massachusetts Safety Council, on highway accidents.

STATE REFERENDUMS EXPLAINED TO WOMEN

The four referendum questions which are to appear on the ballot at the State election Nov. 4, were explained in detail by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, at a "pre-election" luncheon and meeting of the Cambridge League of Women Voters, held in the Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Oct. 27.

Mr. Cook urged careful reading of the questions before marking and warned against wrong placing of Yes and No especially in the question of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mrs. George Parker was the presiding officer.

265 HURT IN BOMBAY RIOT

BOMBAY (AP)—Two hundred sixty-five persons were injured, about 100 seriously, Indian Nationalists claimed Oct. 27, when police broke up a flag salutation ceremony of the All-India National Congress on a sport field near the Maidan Esplanade.

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PRESIDENT'S DRY STAND PRAISED BY CHURCH UNIT

Methodist Mission Group Pledges $2,359,440 to Carry On Work

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the closing session of its sixty-first annual conference here, Oct. 28, passed resolutions praising the stand of President Hoover on law enforcement and pledged a total of $2,359,440 for carrying on the work of the society in the coming year.

In this afternoon's session, Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Boston asked for support of the Massachusetts "Baby Volstead Act" at the November election, and called on the missionary women to help decide an issue which she said the world is watching.

Mrs. Peabody warned against propaganda that would substitute some form of model saloon for prohibition, and said that if there is no harm in alcohol there is no reason why its use should not be encouraged by placing it on the highest possible moral and religious foundation.

The resolutions concerning the President stated that, "Whereas President Hoover has steadily resisted all efforts to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment and has made plain his expressed purpose to enforce the law, and whereas the nations of the world are watching the great social experiment of national prohibition of the liquor traffic in the United States of America, and world-wide prohibition will be advanced or retarded as we succeed or fail . . . be it resolved that we express to President Hoover our continued loyalty to him as the leader of law enforcement and that we affirm our allegiance to the Constitution and the law of our land and our profound gratitude to God for the blessings which prohibition of the liquor traffic has already brought to our country."

The next annual conference will take place in Erie, Pa.

DAIRY GROUP MAKES INCORPORATION MOVE

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Incorporation papers were filed at the State House on Oct. 28 for a dairy cooperative organization formed to provide more economical distribution of milk in the New England area. The officers of the new corporation, which includes dairymen from New York and all the New England states, are H. P. Young of Burlington, Vt., president; W. P. Davis of Reading, Mass., treasurer, and George Putnam of Concord, clerk.

The incorporators said the purpose of the organization was to aid dairymen in obtaining a higher price for milk in the Boston market and to eliminate "chaotic marketing conditions in the distribution of milk.

SUIT AGAINST RIVALS OF PINCHOT DISMISSED

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Common Pleas Court dismissed on Oct. 27 the suit brought by Gifford Pinchot, Republican candidate for Governor, and associates who sought to prevent the Philadelphia city committee from collecting and distributing campaign funds and to prevent the issuance of watchers' certificates. The decision was rendered by Judges William C. Ferguson and Raymond MacNeille.

The suit alleged an "unlawful conspiracy existed between Philidelphia Republican politicians, public utilities corporations and private corporations to support John M. Hamphill, Democratic-Liberal Party candidate for Governor." Counsel for Mr. Pinchot, announced that an appeal would be taken to the State Supreme Court.

NEW YORK CITY COSTS $434.50 PER FAMILY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—When the cost of the New York City budget for 1931 has been passed on to the ultimate consumer the burden upon the average family of five will amount to $434.50, figured on the basis of a $621,000,000 budget, according to an estimate just made by the Merchants' Association.

According to the Merchants' Association estimate the per capita cost of city government will be $86.90 in 1931, as compared to $26.88 in 1910. While the population has increased 107 per cent, the budget grew 572 per cent and the per capita cost increased 223 per cent.

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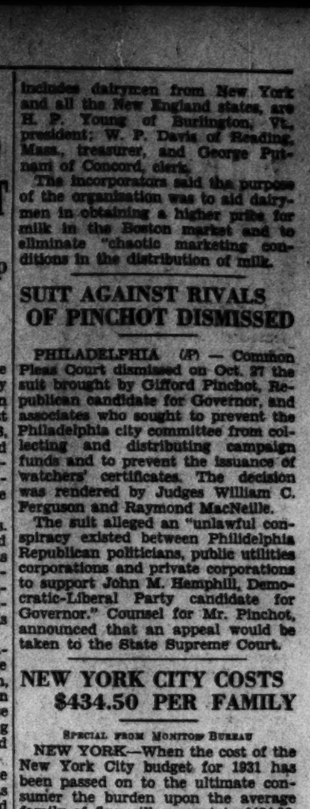

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HOOVER CHARGES POLITICAL TRICK IN OIL 'SCANDAL'

(Continued from Page 1)

the Department of the Interior had been guilty of dishonesty and misfeasance in adjudication of title claims to oil shale lands running into hundreds of thousands of acres and into losses to the Government of scores of billions of dollars. It is an attempt to charge odious oil scandals to this Administration.

"The facts are that out of 8,000,000 acres of government holdings of such lands the whole matter boils down to the item that this Administration had approved old title claims for some 43,000 acres arising under the mineral law prior to 1920. Under my orders no leases or titles have been passed under the new law. Of these old claims Kelley himself approved about 20,000 acres.

"The courts ordered about 16,000 acres, and about 7000 acres came up on appeal to the heads of the department for decision, only part of which Kelley opposed on technical grounds. Furthermore, these oil shale lands have little present value and instead of being worth billions can be bought from private owners for a few dollars per acre.

Charges 'Without Merit'

"Attorney-General Mitchell and Assistant Attorney-General Seth Richardson, after painstaking investigation of the records upon every statement and innuendo made by Kelley, pronounce that every one of his charges has been proved baseless, without merit or substance. They concluded that the Government's interest in these lands has been vigorously protected and it is indicated that there has even been overstrain in the zeal of protection from old claims as witness orders of the courts in favor of individuals overruling the decisions of the department.

"There are some phases of this incident on which it is desirable in public interest that I should comment. I may say at once that proper inquiry or proper criticism by the press is a safeguard of good government. But this investigation shows more than this. Kelley had been called to Washington last summer to discuss with his immediate superiors questions of organization in the office of which he had charge.

"He made no suggestions of these charges to his superior officers during a period of over six weeks in Washington, but during this time was in negotiation for the sale of his fabrications to a journal identified with the opposition political party, and they were launched in the midst of a political campaign. No single inquiry had been or was made by the agencies behind Kelley at the Department of the Interior or any other Government department as to the facts before their publication.

Refused to Give Details

"The charges, when first published, were in general and demagogic terms, but were instantly denied by Secretary Wilbur and proof offered which would indicate their falsity. Kelley was asked and refused to place any particulars before his superior officers and refused even to cooperate with the Department of Justice for an independent investigation.

"Furthermore Kelley himself could, by the merest inquiry in his own department, have determined the falsity of his own statements, as witness his assertions of titles granted which were never granted, of hundreds of thousands of acres of land alienated which never was alienated, of papers destroyed which never were destroyed, of billions of dollars which never existed, and scores of other reckless statements.

"Yet, despite all of these opportunities to test the truth, these agencies have persisted in broadcasting them for the past six weeks by every device of publicity, and Kelley has received payment for them. Such inquiry by him or by the broadcasters of these statements would no doubt have destroyed the political or the sale value of these stories.

Newspaper Ethics Raised

"As a piece of journalism it may well be that the newspaper involved was misled. It certainly does not represent the practice of better American journalism. As a piece of politics it is certainly far below the ideals of political partisanship held by substantial men in that party.

"There is, however, another phase. I am interested and have a duty in the preserving and upbuilding of honest public service. I hope that the American people realize that when reckless, baseless and infamous charges in the face of responsible denial with no attempt at verification, are supported by political agencies and are broadcast, reflecting upon the probity of public men such as Secretary Wilbur, the ultimate result can only be damage to public service as a whole. Such things damage the whole faith of our people in men.

"There is hardly an administrative official of importance in the Federal Government who is not serving the Government to the sacrifice of the satisfactions and remuneration he or she could command from private life. Aside from service to their countrymen the only thing they can hope for is the enhancement of their reputations with their countrymen. The one hope of high service and integrity and ability is that such men should be willing to undertake it, and when men of a lifetime of distinction and probity do undertake it they should not be subjected to infamous transactions of this character."

Jobless to Get Fuel From Forests Free

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Letters calling attention to the fact that there are 50,000 cords of wood in the forests of Connecticut available, at no charge, to the unemployed, have been sent to the mayors of Connecticut cities by Austin F. Hawes, Connecticut State Forester.

Mr. Hawes offers the wood as one means of relieving the hardships brought on by the unemployment situation, so that the unemployed will not suffer from lack of fuel.

Mr. Hawes has informed the mayors that he will give written permits to individuals or organizations to cut and remove wood under the supervision of a forest ranger. No live trees will be cut except those marked by the ranger. Individual permits will be limited to 10 cords.

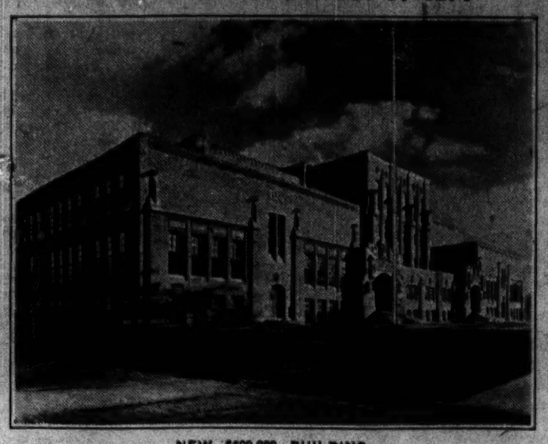
Charitable organizations, employers or community groups may secure permits for considerable amounts of wood, with the understanding that it is not to be sold for profit.

No charge will be made for the wood or for supervision of the cutting, but all cutting and transportation costs must be borne by the permittee. Men who are unemployed or only partially employed could spend their days in chopping wood.

In case such men have no means of transporting it, provision could be made for truck transportation, according to Mr. Hawes, both of men to the forests and of wood to the homes or point of distribution.

Many cities in Connecticut are within easy hauling distance of the state forests, where, in the opinion of the forester, the removal of 50,000 cords of wood now going to waste would improve growing conditions. Green wood cut now, he suggests, can be burned before the end of the winter.

Massachusetts School of Art



NEW $600,000 BUILDING

Splendid Structure Marks Progress From Start in Upper Rooms of a Dwelling.

Five-Day Week Urged by Smith

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Speaking before 12,000 persons here on Oct. 27 and over a nation-wide hookup, Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, advocated a five-day work week for American labor, urged uniform state child labor laws and arraigned the Republican administration for its alleged failure to recognize or attempt to alleviate unemployment and business depression.

"The Democratic Party does not want to make political capital of unemployment," Mr. Smith declared, "but as the minority party, we insist on our right to protest. I do not believe, and I do not believe that any Democratic leader in this country believes, that the Republican Party is responsible for depression. But we do blame the Republican Party for promising a continuance of prosperity when they knew they couldn't do it."

Mr. Smith said he indicted the Republican Party on three counts. First, he said, it pledged a continuance of prosperity which it could not deliver; second, it refused to face the facts of business depression promptly; and third, it "failed to do that which the Government could have done to relieve the situation."

WOMAN PRISON DIRECTOR

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia (AP)—Mme. Angela Jovanovitch, a 25-year-old Doctor of Laws, was appointed director of the central prison at Pojarevats on Oct. 27. She is the first woman in this country to receive such an appointment.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART DEDICATES HOME

(Continued from Page 1)

is training in drawing, modeling, painting, decoration and design, those who supply the industrial needs of the Commonwealth in these arts.

A pioneer of its kind in America, the Massachusetts School of Art has progressed from a humble beginning in the upper rooms of a dwelling in Pemberton Square, Boston, to the present new building, erected at a cost of $600,000 and furnishing accommodations for 800 day and evening students.

The development of art interests in American education was discussed by Royal B. Farnum, principal of the Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R. I. "Our Inheritance and Outlook," was the subject of an address by Charles Edward Newell, principal of the Massachusetts School of Art and State Director of Art Education. Music was furnished by the trio of the art school.

Hurley Defends Hoover at Rally

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Southern opposition to protective tariff on Massachusetts products was attacked at a Republican rally attended by 1600 at Mechanics Hall Oct. 27 at which Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, assailed those who are attacking the private character of President Hoover while he is attempting to solve the unemployment situation.

Gov. Frank G. Allen defended his administration and said he had faithfully kept every promise made to his constituents when he was seeking election. He defended the department of public utilities from attacks by his opponent, and said that Joseph B. Ely, the Democratic candidate, as a counsel for electric light companies, had opposed rate reduction which the department has ordered.

William M. Butler, Republican candidate for the Senate, replied to questions from his opponent, and declared that he had no money invested directly or indirectly in textile companies ouside the State. He said one third of the textile business had been taken from Massachusetts, part of which went to the cheap labor and long hour fields of the South. He defended his sincerity in proposing a national 48-hour law, and said he believed it could be brought about without any amendment to the Constitution.

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS

LONDON — Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd., declared an interim dividend of 5 per cent less tax on the common. Directors state from present indications aggregate profit for the year will be approximately the same as for 1929.

LONGER BEACON STREET SUBWAY WINS APPROVAL

But Mayor Curley Defers Action Until After Nov. 4 Election

Continuation of the Beacon Street subway extension under Governor Square beyond its proposed outlet, on the northerly side of the Boston & Albany tracks, to Audubon Circle was favored at a meeting of the Transit Department and the Boston Elevated Trustees with Mayor James M. Curley Oct. 28.

Because of the added expenditure of $1,600,000 which the project would require, however, official sanction was withheld at least until after the question of control is acted upon by the voters Nov. 4.

The proposed additional extension was forced by business men in the vicinity of Governor Square, who declared that the subway entrance and exits on Beacon Street would be detrimental to business.

While city and Elevated officials heartily approved of the idea, from the basis of increased transportation facilitation, they hesitated at first even to indorse informally a project that would place an additional rental of $80,000 upon the road.

Undoubtedly, the increased rental would result in a deficit they declared, which would have to be made up by added taxation on the district, involved.

Mayor Curley thought it an inopportune time to decide on a subway extension with the question of control appearing on the ballot, Nov. 4. Those present agreed with him that the voters should be permitted to express their judgment before further action is taken.

The Mayor announced that he would call a meeting of all those interested in the proposed extension on the day following elections.

'Make Bad Things Worse,' Termed Repeal Meaning

Arguments of the wets in favor of repealing the state prohibition enforcement act seem to boil down to "conditions are bad, let's make them worse," said Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver, speaking at the Epworth Church in Cambridge.

Need of the state enforcement law, Professor Carver said, is shown in two recent liquor seizures made by local police.

"A few days ago," he related, "the papers reported that the police had seized $150,000 worth of liquor as it was being landed at Marblehead. If this law, which forbids the manufacture, importation and transportation of liquor is repealed it will serve notice on the police that Massachusetts does not want them to interfere with rumrunners any more. It will also serve notice on rumrunners that they shall be free from interference by the police.

"On the same day the papers reported that the police had raided a barn in Leominster where they found three stills in operation and several hundred gallons of liquor. The men who were running the still were arrested, charged with illegal manufacture of liquor. If the state law against manufacturing liquor is repealed it will serve notice on the police not to interfere any more with these moonshine stills. It will also serve notice on the moonshiners that they shall henceforth be free from interference by the police."

$3,621,000 SCHOOL BUILDING JOBS IN BOSTON PLANNED

$1,000,000 Girls' High School in Dorchester Is Largest Item Listed

Contracts for $3,621,000 in school building construction, Boston's contribution to the relief of unemployment, will be let within three months, Mayor James M. Curley announced Oct. 27. More than half of the amount will be awarded in contracts within 30 days, he said.

This agreement was reached in a conference between Mr. Curley, Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Finance Commission, and members of the school department. "It is Boston's contribution to the promotion of industry and relief of unemployment," Mr. Curley declared.

A girls' high school in Dorchester to cost approximately $1,000,000 is the largest item on the list of projects. An intermediate school in the Agassiz District will cost $865,000 and another in Charlestown $640,000.

Other projects provided for are an elementary school in the Charles Sumner District; elementary school in Elihu Greenwood district; 12-room school in Chapman District, East Boston; school in U. S. Grant District, East Boston; eight-room annex to Seaver District, Forest Hills; nine-room annex to Channing District, Hyde Park; four-room addition to Beethoven District.

WOMAN PREMIER NEXT?

NEW YORK (AP)—Sir Philip Gibbs believes that Great Britain is likely to have a woman Prime Minister some day. His latest book, "Since Then," says Lady Astor would do the job rather well.

LOVELY LONG-WEARING SILK HOSIERY Guaranteed "first quality" and at a price that cannot be duplicated. No frantic milling through counters for them! Come upstairs and see for yourself.

79c pair — All Silk Chiffon or Service Weight Lisle Top

89c pair — All Silk Chiffon, Picot Edge, Fine Gauge

MANY FINER GRADES AT PROPORTIONATE SAVINGS.

6th floor, 38 West 48th St., Bet. 5-6th Aves.
8th floor, 545 Fifth Ave., Corner 45th St.
3rd floor, 415 Lexington Ave., Corner 42nd St.
6th floor, 454 Madison Ave., Corner 49th St.
366 Fifth Ave., Bet. 34th and 35th.
3rd floor, Albee Bldg., Albee Sq., Brooklyn.

FAIRWAY-BILTMORE Hosiery Co., Inc., New York City

"Our prices are lower because our shops are higher."

Puccini wrote his greatest operas with a Parker Pen

It will capture your Precious Ideas on the Fly

if ever handy on your person and desk

GUARANTEED FOR LIFE

—not durability alone, but also Pressureless Point

Puccini, composer of Tosca, La Bohème, and Madama Butterfly, wrote his greatest operas with a Parker Pen. Music—sublime and yet so fleeting that it might easily have escaped beyond recall—thus became immortal.

Your own ideas and inspirations—they are far more precious than the few dollars standing between you and the Parker Duofold. Capture them—make them glow with life by carrying this fountain pen classic that is itself an inspiration to write with.

Go to the nearest pen counter—get a taste of this new-way Pressur-less Writing. And note the matchless style and balance of Parker's new streamlined barrel. It lets the Pen set low and unexposed in the pocket, without bulge. Yet for all its slender grace, it holds 17.4% more ink than average.

Here you will discover what luxury is—and why we pay our point-smiths a bonus in cash for every Duofold point that we accept, after putting it first through 11 merciless tests.

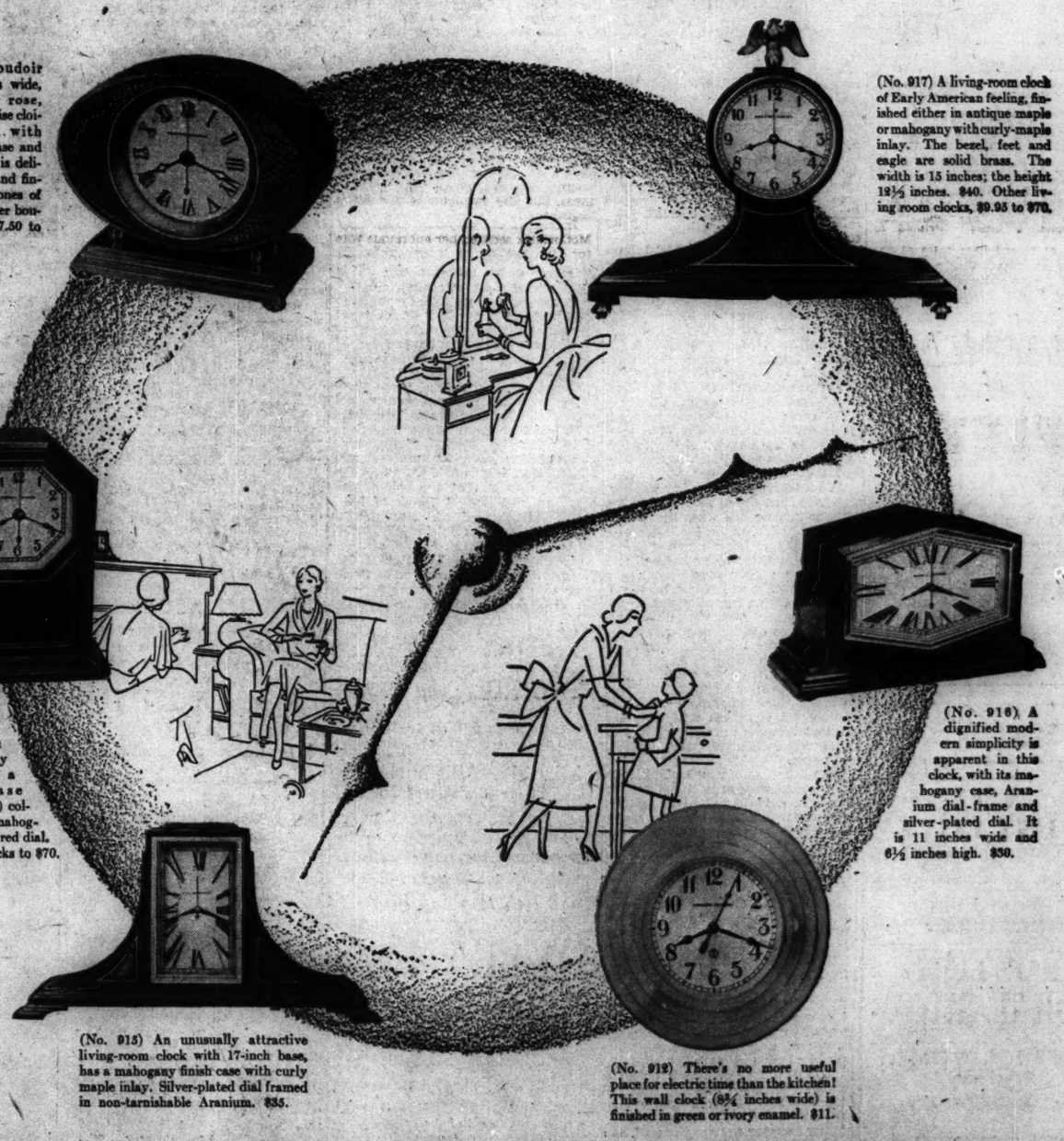
You don't need a guide to find Parker Duofold—all good dealers know it's the Pen the majority want—and they are ready. But to make sure, doubly sure—look on the barrel for this famous imprint "Geo. S. Parker—DUOFOLD". That guarantees it for life. The Parker Pen Company, Janesville, Wisconsin.

Parker Duofold

PEN GUARANTEED FOR LIFE—$5 $7 $10

Other Parker Pens, $2.75 and $3.50

No home can have too many CLOCKS THAT TELL the truth about TIME



(No. 908) Boudoir clock, 6 inches wide, enameled in rose, green or turquoise cloisonné effect, with silver-plated base and dial. The dial is delicately etched and finished in two tones of silver. $20. Other boudoir clocks, $17.50 to $22.50.

(No. 917) A living-room clock of Early American feeling, finished either in antique maple or mahogany with curly-maple inlay. The bezel, feet and eagle are solid brass. The width is 15 inches; the height 12½ inches. $40. Other living room clocks, $9.95 to $70.

(No. 911) This unobtrusive little clock can be used in any room. It has a Monolite case (6¾ inches high) colored brown mahogany, and a silvered dial. $9.95. Other clocks to $70.

(No. 916) A dignified modern simplicity is apparent in this clock, with its mahogany case, Aranium dial-frame and silver-plated dial. It is 11 inches wide and 6½ inches high. $50.

(No. 915) An unusually attractive living-room clock with 17-inch base, has a mahogany finish case with curly maple inlay. Silver-plated dial framed in non-tarnishable Aranium. $35.

(No. 912) There's no more useful place for electric time than the kitchen! This wall clock (8¾ inches wide) is finished in green or ivory enamel. $11.

YOU all know houses whose every room tells a different story about time. The kitchen clock says one thing; the dining-room clock says another—and though the living-room clock is dependable, someone is always forgetting to wind it. You have to be a mathematician, able to strike a mean average, to guess what time it is—and then you usually guess wrong!

Put a Manning-Bowman Synchronous Motor Clock in every room, however—and though it makes a big difference to the family, there can't possibly be any difference in *time!* Every clock in every room agrees to a split second with every other clock. And, without winding, regulating, or oiling, every clock's time is the right time, all the time. It can't help being! Manning-Bowman Synchronous Motor Clocks feel the pulse of time itself, through your electric light sockets.

Because the right time (so often priceless!) can't be available in too many places, every room needs the accuracy and beauty of a Manning-Bowman Synchronous Motor Clock. Here, in this wide variety of models at surprisingly modest prices, are perfect gifts not only for your own family but for the homes of others. You will find them in shops selling the finest electrical devices, and in leading department stores and at jewelers.

(If you do not find them near at hand, send your check direct to Manning, Bowman & Co., Meriden, Conn.)

MANNING·BOWMAN Synchronous MOTOR CLOCKS

Chicago Boys Work With Crew on MacMillan Cruise in Arctic

Eleven-Years-Old Buddy Thomas Tells of Thrilling Adventures With Famous Explorer on Ideal Vacation Trip

By DOROTHEA KAHN

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

EIGHT Chicago boys have returned to school after a vacation such as few youths would dream of.

They can talk like veteran seamen about the mainsails and rigging of an arctic schooner. They have made friends with Eskimos and have walked the streets of Iceland. They know how it feels to sight 30 icebergs at one time and to steer a course among ice floes. They understand how to anchor a ship in ice and how to disembark on an ice pan. As for geography, they can tell plenty that isn't in the school books.

In short, they cruised through the arctic with Commander Donald B. MacMillan.

It was the youngest crew the explorer ever took on his famous ship Bowdoin. The boys who made up about half the entire list were between the ages of 15 and 20.

All, that is, but William A. Thomas Jr. William was only 11, just a little fifth grader. He was allowed to go because his father, Dr. William A. Thomas, an old friend of the Commander's, was a member of the party.

William, whom everybody called Buddy, told his adventures in an interview. Interviewing, of course, is a main part of a reporter's job, but seldom does a newspaper writer have occasion to put questions to a person of 11 years who has just come in from play.

Buddy looked very small indeed when he opened the door. It was easy to believe that he was the youngest cabin boy that ever sailed the arctic. He wore white duck trousers and a blue denim shirt, just as you would expect a fellow to dress who had made a 3000-mile cruise and had got used to a sailor's life.

Shows His Trophies

Boylike, Buddy started by showing his trophies. Postage stamps from Iceland, antelope skins from Labrador, tusks, harpoons, carved ivories, coins, Eskimo children's garments—a collection to thrill a small boy—or a big one.

But when it came to questions Buddy answered ably. He had been a remarkably alert observer, and, except for a little difficulty in spelling out the names he spoke so glibly, he was accurate. Most of the incidents of the trip the writer learned from conversation with Buddy, but John Post and James Markham, two older boy members of the crew, kindly supplied other details out of their own experiences.

It all started when Buddy's father remarked one day last April at the table, "I think I'll take Buddy and sail to Iceland this summer. Captain MacMillan has invited us." It was a complete surprise to the boy. His father had sailed with MacMillan two years before, but he hadn't even hinted he was thinking of going again.

Dr. Thomas was to select seven other boys to go with them, Commander MacMillan had said. The Commander was going to Iceland to attend the 1000th anniversary celebration and he thought he would take boys as a crew instead of older men as he usually does. It would be such a fine opportunity for them to learn navigation as well as to see something of the North.

On June 21 the schooner Bowdoin set sail from Wiscasset, Me., with a crew of 15, no passengers. The other boys were Robert Potter, Edward Hoffman, Frank Elliott, Clarence Grulee and Paul Davis, radio operator.

A Comfortable Ship

The description of the ship was given to me by John Post. "She's an 88-foot schooner with a knockout rig. That means she had no bowsprit to break against the ice. She's stub masted with no topsails or rigging because she's designed for the arctic." The boys agreed she was a comfortable little ship.

They cruised from Wiscasset across the Bay of Fundy, past Cape Breton Island and St. Johns, Newfoundland, then across the ocean. The boys were all put to work, even small Buddy, who had to polish up the brass and wipe dishes. They learned the language of the ship by doing tasks assigned. "Make fast the rope to the cleats," an officer would command and pretty soon the boys would know what cleats were. The commander was serious about having the boys learn navigation and he gave them typewritten questions to study. Before they landed, all were able to pass the examination.

After eight days' sailing, part of the time by engine, part by wind, the ship anchored at the foot of a mountain in Iceland and the boys went to the capital, Reykjavik. They were surprised at the country. They expected to see sod houses; instead they found a European city.

"The people dress the way we do, only better," John Post said.

The crowning surprise was to find that a member of the Iceland police force was a former Chicago policeman who had walked the beat where Robert Potter lived.

After leaving Iceland they crossed the arctic circle. From now on that imaginary line of the geographies will seem pretty real to the boys. They crossed it at about 6 a. m., but early as it was they celebrated.

The Bowdoin could not anchor at Greenland as Commander MacMillan had intended, because ice lay 150 miles out from the shore. So they went on to Labrador, where the Captain has a research station They spent eight days at Nain and here Buddy had the novel experience of sleeping in an Eskimo hut.

A small group from the Bowdoin had taken a launch and sailed inland, Buddy said. When night came they sought shelter with an Eskimo friend of the commander's, Ponteguniak by name. The house was made of driftwood, with just enough bunks for the little family. So the visitors slept on the floor in their duffle bags.

Eskimos have some strange customs, Buddy observed, but he got to know them as friends—Ponteguniak, Simeon and others. "They have black hair, beardless faces and puggy noses," Buddy described them. He showed some of their ivory carvings, explaining that they were natural artists. While in Nain the boys did some work for the natives. Commander MacMillan, remembering how much they needed good lights in their long winters, had brought an electric light system with him. The boys installed it in a church, a school and two mission stations. Buddy's diary, which he kept throughout the trip, tells of their six-day stay in Nain.

They stopped at other points on the Labrador coast, then cruised down to Marblehead, Mass. On Sept. 10 the Bowdoin was back at Wiscasset, Me. The boys were sorry to leave the ship. Buddy's grandmother came to meet him and wanted him to come to the hotel and sleep in a good bed, but he preferred his narrow bunk in the Bowdoin. The boys were packed in pretty tightly, but they liked it.

They came home with so many treasures and so many memories that it is hard for them to say what was their best adventure. They had no mishaps but the most thrilling moment, according to James Markham, was when they anchored the ship to a floating ice pan and went down on the floe to get water. While on the ice they had a snowball fight!

All the boys were warm in their appreciation of "the Captain."

"He was never high-hat," James Markham said.

"He would come down in the cabin and tell us stories he learned at Nantucket," Buddy said. They thought it was pretty fine of him to teach them to be sailors.

If he wanted another crew today, the lads say he would find eight Chicago boys ready to reënlist.

Shelter for the Night

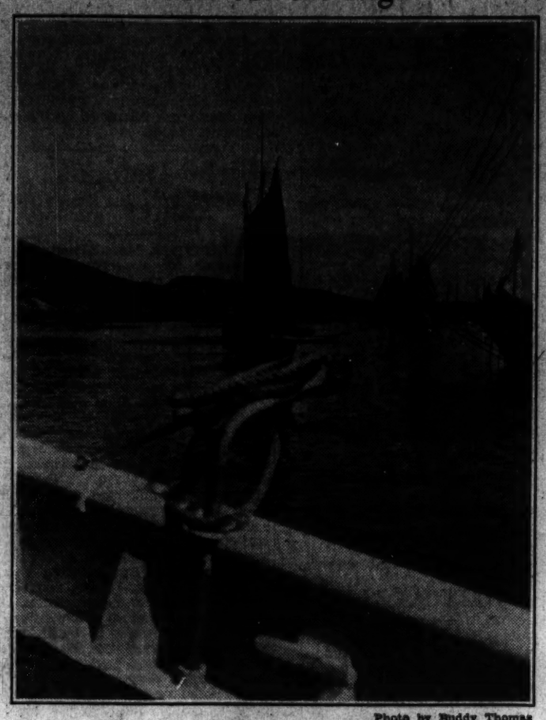


Photo by Buddy Thomas

INDIAN HARBOR, LABRADOR

One of the Interesting Sights Enjoyed by Eight Chicago Schoolboys Who Accompanied Commander MacMillan on His Annual Voyage to the Arctic This Year. The Trip Was Described by Buddy Thomas, Who "Snapped" the Above Photo.

General Court Session Interesting for Atmosphere Rather Than Program

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusett Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and from authentic documents and names, dates, and quotations are records.

BOSTON, Oct. 22, 1630—Tuesday's session of the General Court was more interesting for its atmosphere and surroundings than for its substance. It was called to comply with a provision of the patent, which requires the holding of a General Court four times a year at which the freemen shall have the right to vote. But the magistrates have been careful to transact all important business in their own Court of Assistants, and it was not by accident that no vital question came before the first meeting of the General Court.

It was notable, however, as the first Court to be held at this new plantation, all previous sessions having been held at Charlestown; and the magistrates are considering the advisability of making Boston the permanent seat of government.

The building in which the court met has been described as follows: "It was low, and built of rough-hewn logs. Upon the inside, for some four feet upward, it had a sort of wainscoting of unplaned boards that had been wrought from the huge pines which so lately occupied the site, the good people of Salem, who owned the only big saw in the colony, having, after a protracted negotiation, consented to lend that useful implement for the occasion. There was a small window upon each side, glazed with diminutive panes so knotted and wavy that when one without looked in, he would see an assembly of giants and dwarfs, some leaning this way and some that, and some on their very heads; and when one within looked out, he would see trees dancing fantastic jigs, in all sorts of postures, and rocks, water and clouds in the oddest jumbles.

"In short, they distorted everything viewed through them, to as great an excess as any principle could be distorted by the most derelict legislator. To assist these windows in the admission of light, there were irregular openings between the upper layers of logs, covered with transparent animal membrane.

"The door was of rough plank, with an enormous wooden latch—the string of which, a knotty piece of second-hand cod-line, always hung invitingly out—and swung gracefully on one hinge of iron and two of uncurried hide. The chimney was built of unshapely stones, picked up in the vicinity, and was so jagged and angular that the smoke found it a hard road to travel; so hard, that unless an accommodating wind lent its aid, it was accustomed frequently to give over the attempt and expand into the room, much to the annoyance of the members.

"The interior presented an array of oaken branches, sufficiently substantial to bear without a creak the dignity of a whole parliament. Arranged along the walls were sundry ponderous tables, with legs enough to sustain a perpetual and annoying war with the legs of those who sat by them. And over the tables, picturesquely hanging against the wall, at a height that made it necessary to rise for every dip of the pen, were divers quaint looking ink-horns, some of which had served one term of usefulness on the heads of goats and rams. Eagle quills, as well as goose, were provided in abundance, and long knives hung in the corners for the convenience of making and mending pens.

"Near the wall opposite the entrance was a rude platform, raised on blocks, sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of the presiding officer and the secretary. The chair of the chief dignitary was a ponderous, fantastically wrought affair, brought over in the Mayflower. It came into the Massachusetts colony as the gift of Myles Standish. The building had a pitched roof, and was unceiled, so that a series of knotty and irregular rafters were visible from the inside.

"Just in the rear of the building, and protecting it from the north winds, arose an enormous bowlder, from the summit of which one might scan the blue waters of the bay and the wavy woods beyond the river where here and there a spire of smoke marked the habitation of some planter or the wigwam of an Indian."

GROUP TO TRAIN MEN FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A research committee on education to conduct extensive studies of the best methods for training engineers for a wide field of service has been formed by the Engineering Foundation, according to an announcement by H. Hobart Porter, chairman. The committee, headed by Dr. Harvey N. Davis, president of Stevens Institute of Technology, will work on a program whose objective is to meet the demand of industry and public service for professional education of high quality.

Other members of the committee are: Prof. William B. Plank of Lafayette College, Prof. Harold B. Smith of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Prof. Alfred H. White of the University of Michigan, Robert E. Doherty, consulting engineer of Scotis, N. Y., and Gen. R. I. Rees, assistant vice-president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Penn State College Reaches 75th Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Pennsylvania State College was celebrated here Oct. 24, 25 and 26 with suitable exercises and a public convocation in Recreation Hall. Gov. John S. Fisher officially transferred keys for new buildings erected with state funds to J. Franklin Shields, president of the college trustee board.

Four thousand students on parade and educational exhibits demonstrated the actual work and influence of the college as a service institution for the Commonwealth.

At the public convocation on Oct. 24 Ralph D. Hetzel, president, spoke of the college work and interests, declaring that with the turn of the three-quarter century mark in the institution's history it faces greater opportunity than ever to fulfill its function as a land grant college.

"What has occurred here," Mr. Hetzel said, "is symbolical of the gradual evolution of a system, which, in its entirety, constitutes the greatest single existing guarantee that this nation will go forward soundly, sanely, and consistently."

After reciting the growth of the college to the point where it reaches 380,000 persons annually through its teaching activities, Dr. Hetzel continued: "This teaching staff is engaged in research which is touching every fundamental industry in the State, and adding annually to the wealth of Pennsylvania more than is invested by the State and the nation in the support and development of this college."

Report Says Labor Disputes Decline

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The success of the policy of maintaining wages through periods of slackened demand and lowered production is strikingly illustrated by the virtual absence of serious labor difficulties during the last nine months, according to a report on Oct. 25 by Dominick & Dominick, members of the New York Stock Exchange.

"During the first six months of 1930," it states, "there were no strikes of major importance and but 299 minor disagreements, the figure comparing with a total of 2385 disputes in 1921, when industry was passing through a period of depression.

"The most significant fact revealed is the notable decrease in the number of disputes due to a disagreement over wages. While such disputes accounted for 42 per cent of the total in 1921, they represented but 24 per cent of the total in 1928."

During the business crisis of 1921, the report indicates, the rate of hourly earnings fell off by an average of 12 cents an hour almost immediately, while average weekly earnings declined about $7.50. At the close of 1929, however, average hourly earnings were 58.2 cents an hour as compared with 57.5 cents the preceding January, and weekly earnings were only $1.25 less in December than in October.

VERA CRUZ TO RADIOCAST

VERA CRUZ, Mex. (By U. P.)—Permission to install a powerful radiocasting station has been granted Manuel Angel Fernandes of this city by the Department of Public Works. The new station, to be used for commercial radiocast, will have a 500-watt transmitter, operating on a wavelength of 1120 kilocycles. Call letters will be XETF. The only other radiocasting station in the State is one at Jalapa, operated by the State Government.

DRYS CAUTIONED AGAINST CHANGE TO MODIFICATION

Dr. Poling Says Wickersham Commission Should Be Watched

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A warning to drys that "the Wickersham commission should be watched closely" is contained in a signed article by Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, in the Christian Herald, of which he is editor-in-chief, Oct. 27.

"As to modification," he says, "we are against that. There have been signs aplenty that wet propaganda—the metropolitan press particularly—has weakened the knees of some who formerly walked erect. We may expect many modification proposals. Everything from increasing the alcoholic content to repealing the Volstead Act will be suggested. The Wickersham commission should be watched closely. From time to time the statements of its distinguished chairman have suggested his own predilections."

Dr. Poling declares the public opinion for which he speaks is unequivocally against modification.

"Constructively we stand upon the document issued by the dry leaders in July of this year," he continues.

Prohibitionists today lack their old zeal, Dr. Poling holds.

"Our pre-war leaders were imaginative and adventurous and prohibition was a marching faith," he says. "It must become that again."

Dr. Poling declares that prohibitionists are unalterably opposed to both repeal and modification, and urges education and leadership. The latter, he holds, has not "grown to meet the present day requirements of its task." He favors stressing to young people and liberals the argument of the social responsibility for prohibition.

"Young people can be made to see that the same human values are at stake in the prohibition fight as in the struggle against war, economic depression and racial hatred," he says.

Discussing dry leadership, he declares that the "first failure was fundamental. We quit school before we graduated; we stopped educating when we should have begun. Now we know that the Eighteenth Amendment was not enough. To a generation of youth uninformed and to whom the appeal of memory means nothing because they were too young to remember, we must often look like stage coaches in an automobile age. . . . Some of our very names are obsolete and many of our slogans are dead words."

JEWISH AID SOUGHT AGAINST COMMUNISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York, in an address before the Jewish Community Center here on Oct. 25, urged Americans of Jewish origin to join the movement to oppose Communism, which he characterized as "the most brutal kind of autocracy and tyranny."

"It is highly important," he said, "that the American people, and particularly those of Jewish origin, realize that Russian Communism has no connection with liberalism or the extension of the right of the people."

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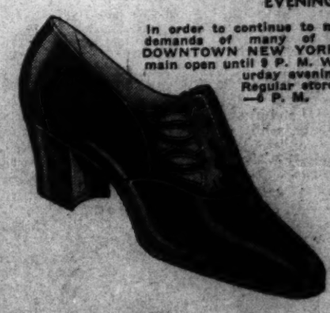

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Navajo Indian Weaves Her Blanket at Craftsmen Exhibition in Boston

Illuminating Show at the Statler Hotel Sponsored by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union Includes Many Items of Skill and Beauty

Against a background of scrubby cedars and pines, and the cactus and yucca of the southwest, a Navajo woman sat at the Hotel Statler in Boston on Oct. 28 and, before the simulated "hogan" or domelike dwelling of her race, wove a blanket of symbolic design on her primitive loom. She was part of the Craftsmen-at-Work exhibition which opened at the hotel under the auspices of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and continues through to Nov. 8. This is the fifth year the Union has conducted this interesting and illuminating exhibition which spreads before the public an animated view of the crafts of older days in the United States.

The Indian woman, come with other members of her tribe from the Navajo country, all selected by the chief of the tribe to represent it here by reason of their excellent skill in the characteristic occupations illustrated, prepared the wool, scoured it with the root of the yucca, dyed it with native vegetable dyes and wove a pattern which all admirers of Indian wool-work will immediately recognize as of technically perfect design.

Many Skilled Craftsmen Present

This is the first year that an Indian tribe has formally designated members of it to come to Boston and participate in this event.

The exhibition as a whole is the most elaborate the Union has yet produced. More than half a hundred skilled craftsmen are present to cooperate in a presentation whose chief value is educational. During the week public school children, accompanied by adults, will be admitted free on tickets which are available generally at schools in the public school system.

Master craftsmen of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, many graduates of the Museum School, one a graduate in fine and applied arts at Palermo, are at work on their chosen crafts. Some have learned their skill by apprenticeship served, some have revived long-forgotten crafts by some native ability of their own, and to some the knowledge of their work has been passed on from generation to generation in their own families. One, located now in Boston, learned tapestry weaving in Hungary and France. Another learned in far-off Persia. Many have found in their handicraft a means to a livelihood otherwise denied them.

Model of Paul Revere

Fully as fascinating as the Indians from the deserts of New Mexico will be the first showing, at the head of the stairway, of Cyrus Dallin's "Paul Revere," a studio model of the sculpture Dallin did when he was 46 years younger than he is now, and his competitors were St. Gaudens, Daniel Chester French and others. His entry won the prize offered by the City of Boston, but money never was actually appropriated to cast this figure of "The Master Craftsman" in bronze.

Miss Ethel Rogers Browne of the Union is in charge of the exhibition. Mrs. E. J. Breese has planned the pioneer kitchen, a thoroughly tercentenary-flavored kitchen, in which the three Dougherty sisters from Russellville, Tenn., will work on crafts learned through successive members in generations of their family. Before an open fireplace, in linsey-woolsey dresses of their own weaving, they are spinning, dyeing and preparing flax for weaving. They are molding tallow candles, winding carpet-rag balls, stringing apples and making small cheeses. The Doughertys have developed a practical industry among mountain women of their own locality.

In addition to the things being made at the exhibition many superlative items of needlework and other handicraft have been loaned from private collections and every effort has been made to have available every sort of information that could be desired by people who see in handicraft some means of gainful occupation or some pleasant avocation.

State Work Group Inaugurates Plans

Gov. Frank G. Allen's state unemployment committee will hold its first meeting at the State House Oct. 29 at 10:30 a. m.

James J. Phelan made this announcement following his acceptance of the chairmanship of the committee at a conference with Governor Allen on Oct. 27.

In commenting on the work of the committee Mr. Phelan said, "I think the Governor has outlined quite completely a plan to be followed. We will take it as a basis of operation. It will probably be subjected to enlargement as conditions warrant.

"The principal thing at the present time is to get organized and start our surveys. Then we will have a basis from which to make an intelligent beginning."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh southwest winds.

Southern New England: Cloudy with probably occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder Wednesday in Connecticut and western Massachusetts; fresh to strong southwest winds.

Northern New England: Occasional rain tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight except in extreme southeastern Maine and in extreme northwestern Vermont; colder Wednesday in New Hampshire and Vermont; fresh possibly strong south and southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Oct.28	Max. Oct.27		8 a.m. Oct.28	Max. Oct.27
Albany	46	56	Memphis	52	64
Atlantic City	56	58	Montreal	42	..
Boston	53	59	Nantucket	54	58
Buffalo	48	60	New Orleans	66	82
Calgary	40	..	New York	50	60
Charleston	66	68	Philadelphia	50	60
Chicago	48	58	Pittsburgh	52	62
Denver	36	60	Portland, Me.	42	52
Des Moines	44	66	Portland, Ore.	42	50
Eastport	50	52	San Francisco	56	74
Galveston	68	74	St. Louis	50	62
Hatteras	62	66	St. Paul	38	58
Helena	32	46	Seattle	42	56
Jacksonville	64	78	Tampa	66	78
Kansas City	46	68	Washington	50	60
Los Angeles	64	84			

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 3:55 p. m., Wednesday 4:43 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 7.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:13 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Supper Dance, Boston Horse Show Exhibitors, ballroom and foyer; Meeting, Wilfred Academy, Swiss Room, 7:30.

West Roxbury Community: Monthly meeting, West Roxbury Citizens' Association, R. O. Shaw School Hall, 8. (Public invited.)

Harvard University: Open Night, Harvard College Observatory, auspices Bond Astronomical Club; "More About Nebulæ," by Miss Adelaide Ames, Harvard College Observatory, Building A, 7:30. Geological Conference, "Recent Developments in Seismic Prospecting," by Dr. L. Don Leet, Mineralogical Lecture Room, University Museum, 8.

Opening night, Boston Horse Show, Boston Garden, all evening.

Women's City Club of Boston: First of Tuesday evening musicales: program of Russian music, by Miss Lilias MacKinnon, pianist; clubhouse, 40 Beacon Street, 8:15.

Symphony Hall: Lecture, with motion pictures, "With Roosevelt in Asia," by Kermit Roosevelt, 8; benefit, Associated Nursery School, South Boston.

Boston Food Fair and Household Appliance Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Nov. 1.

Lecture, by Alfred H. Myer, "Music Appreciation," auspices State Department of Education, University Extension, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 7.

Dinner meeting, Boston Teachers' Club, Kingsley Hall, 6:30.

Democratic rally, Alfred E. Smith, speaker, auspices Democratic State Committee, Boston Arena, 8.

Anti-Moving Picture Theater Rally, Brookline Public Library, Washington Street, 8.

Roxbury: Annual banquet, Intercolonial Club of Boston, Longfellow Hall, 314 Dudley Street, 7:30.

Theaters

Majestic—Film, "Abraham Lincoln," 2:30 and 8:30.
Wilbur—"Berkeley Square," 8:30.
Copley—"To What Red Hell," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Children's Friend Society: First of a series of lectures on "Your Home"; Mrs. Eadgyth Paeth, decorator, on "The Little House"; Algonquin Club, Commonwealth Avenue, 11.

Women's City Club of Boston: Bridge course, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 10:30.

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Rummage sale, 140 Berkely Street, all day.

Third in series of lectures, auspices Massachusetts Civic League and the Judge Baker Foundation, Ford Hall, 4.

Annual Bazaar, Harriet E. Sawyer Home for Aged Women; Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.; luncheon served 11:30 to 2; supper, 5 to 7.

Halloween sale, benefit, Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House, Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, 10:30 to 5:30; luncheon, 12 to 2.

Statler Hotel: "Craftsmen-at-Work" exhibition, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, ballroom, 1 to 10. Luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston, Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, speaker, "Boston, Twenty-five Thousand Years Ago," Georgian Room, 12:15. Luncheon, Lion's Club, Parlor C, 12:15. Meeting and buffet lunch, Massachusetts Girl Scouts, Salle Moderne, 12:15.

West Roxbury Community: All-day sewing meeting, Women's Guild (Episcopal), Parish House, 10:30.

Museum of Fine Arts: General tour, Miss Schacht, 11.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Luncheon, Horse Show exhibitors, Swiss Room, 12:15. Women's Scholarship Association, State Suite and Foyer, 2. Afternoon dance, Sheraton Room, 4 to 7.

Children's Museum of Boston: School talk on "Wild Life of Field and Forest," Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain, 12.

Boston Horse Show, Boston Garden, day and evening.

Boston Food Fair and Household Appliance Exposition, Mechanics Building, 1 to 10, through Nov. 1.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily from 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday. Special Exhibitions: Russian Icons lent by the U. S. S. R., through American Russian Institute. Through Dec. 14. International Industrial Exhibition of Contemporary Decorative Metals and Cotton Textiles sponsored by the American Federation of Arts; Eighteenth Century French designs and mises en carte; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, domestic and church pieces. Paintings by Rabindranath Tagore. Through Nov. 2.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibition of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kurkuk, Irak; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 31. Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Books, pictures and other work by William Blake. Through Nov. 23.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 daily, including Sundays and holidays. Foreign displays and American history exhibits.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Decorative paintings by Gerald Frank; dog etchings by Diana Thorne; game birds by Winfred Austen.

Grace Horne's Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of paintings by Herbert Barnett.

Doll & Richards, 158 Newbury Street—Drawings by Rabindranath Tagore. Through Nov. 4. Old and modern sporting prints. Through Nov. 8.

Scherver Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Etchings and dry points by six contemporary masters.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street—Water colors and drawings by Arthur Ezner. Through Oct. 31.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

Bright Uniforms Color Opening of Boston Garden Horse Show

400 Horses Paw Burlap in Eager Anticipation of Events Which Are Witnessed by Horse Enthusiasts of Many Nations

To the tune of galloping mounts, the flash of harness fittings and the kaleidoscopic colors of riders, the Boston Horse Show opened Oct. 28 in the Boston Garden with a list of entries and program of events which so overshadows former meets in New England as to give assurance that however much the automobile outnumbers them on the highways, horses are holding their own in sport.

The arrival of the Swedish Army team from New York, completing the five entries which will compete for the international military trophy at the show, assures a high spot of color in the events which will take place daily for the remainder of the week.

Something like 400 horses are listed for the 100 classes making up the program in which hunters and jumpers, saddle horses, ponies and special groups for juvenile riders play a prominent part.

The Garden has taken on something of the appearance of a huge circus ring, surrounded by decorations of evergreens, with an 18-inch carpet of packed dirt taking the place of the proverbial tan bark.

Up the back ramp which leads from the Boston & Maine tracks some of the most famous mounts in horse-show history have been led during the past few days. In long lines of box stalls they now paw the burlap carpet with which the stable section of the show is covered, awaiting the events which will decide the ribbon winners.

Horse men and women make interesting groups as they discuss the merits of the entries. The uniforms of the army teams add notes of pomp and circumstance to the scene. Fences and jumping bars line the approaches to the gate while, occupying every available nook an array of vehicles familiar to horse show goers stand like pieces in a museum.

Pony wagons, gigs, bikes, phaetons, four-in-hand coaches—all are there. And in the background, putting finishing touches on already-shining harness decorations, attendants are busy with dressing and polishing rags.

With nine $1000 stakes and a 500 junior stake luring the contestants, in addition to the honors, officials of the show predict a fine competitive atmosphere in the Garden throughout the week.

On the opening day's program are classes for green hunters, saddle horses, harness horses, limit saddle horses over 15.2, and a class for handy hunters. The evening's events include classes for the saddle pony, not exceeding 12.2, aged work horse, harness pony 12 and not exceeding 13.2, park hack, harness horse, officer's charger, saddle pony, two-year-old trotter, five-gaited stallion, road four-in-hand, road hack, pair ponies, and three hunters or jumpers.

The army teams have representatives from the United States, Canada, the Irish Free State, Sweden and Germany. Maj. Henry D. Chamberlin is in charge of the United States Army team. Other riders on the team are Capt. John T. Cole, Capt. W. B. Bradford, Lieut. John W. Wofford, Lieut. Earl F. Thomson and Lieut. Gordon Rogers.

Liquor Arrests Never Above 60 P. C. of Pre-Dry Era Level, Parsons Says

Liquor arrests in Massachusetts have at no time in recent years risen above 60 per cent of what they were in 1914, Herbert C. Parsons, Commissioner of Probation, declared in a radio address Oct. 27.

In a general discussion of the "court trend" Commissioner Parsons pointed out that while 35 per cent of the 47,681 persons haled into court in the three months period, August September, October, were charged with drunkenness, this proportion is smaller than in the years before 1919.

"Does this imply that Massachusetts has in its midst nearly 50,000 criminals?" he asked, and answered by saying, "Not unless violators of motor vehicles laws, speeders and illegal parkers are criminals." These classes, plus victims of the liquor habit, comprise 75 per cent of the court cases he explained.

The other 25 per cent, he declared were not all cases essentially criminal in character, as the court has come to be one of the resorts for dealing with family difficulties. The actual criminal class, he said, is but a small fraction.

He urged that the criminal be punished, not on the basis of a single wrong deed, but on that of motives, considerations and conditions.

Not in 32 years has Massachusetts added a cell to its county institutions he noted. The prison population has been reduced from 9000 to 6000 since then, he said, to show that there has been an actual reduction in crime.

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4 Bars 25c

ROYAL FRUIT GELATINE
The quick setting Fruit Flavored Dessert
3 Pkgs 23c

A free running high grade table salt — Shaker Salt	3 Pkgs 23c
A combination of selected tomatoes and spices — Catsup Brant	14 oz bot 17c
Choice halves in rich syrup — Richmond Peaches	3 lge cans 47c
Prunes 40—50 Size	2 lb 17c
Fancy garden berries in deep red syrup — Strawberries Del Monte	No. 2 can 33c
A light fluffy marshmallow cookie — Snow Peaks N. B. C.	lb 19c
Packed under our Finast brand—none better — Dole's Pineapple No. 1 Grade	lge can 25c
Smoked, mild cured, short shank — Shoulders	lb 19c
Firm, crisp, one of the most popular of the 57 varieties — Heinz Sweet Pickles	9 oz jar 27c
Delicious, sweet chocolate with peanuts — Touraine Nut Block	lb 25c
All ready for mince pie making — Friend's Mince Meat	28 oz can 25c
A Japanese sea food delicacy — Crab Meat Namco or Geisha	No. ½ can 29c
24 hours fresher than most delivered milk in Boston — Brookside Milk 4% Butterfat	qt 13c

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Borden's Evap. Milk	can 9c
Lion Evap. Milk	can 9c
Sealect Evap. Milk	can 9c
Crystaline Table Salt	2 lb pkg 9c
Shaker Salt	26 oz pkg 9c
Soapine Lge Pkg 23c	Small Size 4 pkgs 25c
Sunbrite Cleanser	4 cans 19c
Quaker Crackels	pkg 14c
Heinz Sweet Pickles	9 oz bot 27c
Del Monte Peaches	lge can 21c
Aunty's Blueberries	lge jar 33c
Brillo	3 pkgs 25c
P & G Soap	cake 4c
Grapefruit	8 oz can 9c
Nucoa	lb 21c
Ivory Soap—Guest	6 cakes 25c
Spaghetti Franco American	can 9c
Velvet Kisses	lb 25c
Peaches Fancy Sliced, No. 1 Can	2 cans 25c
Octagon Soap	cake 6c

◆ REGULAR SAVINGS ◆

Crisco	lb can 24c
Shredded Wheat	pkg 10c
Chipso Chips or Granules	lg pkg 20c
Libby's Corn Beef	can 22c
Triple A Tomato Juice	3 cans 25c
Ginger Ale Canada Dry	3 bots 50c
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ITALY ATTRACTS ITS ADMIRERS IN VARIED WAYS

Crumbling Temples, Azure Skies, Vaulted Crypts and Tiny Streets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLORENCE, Italy—Italy has exercised for centuries an irresistible lure over men and women of all nationalities, and this attraction has by no means abated since the days when no education was considered complete without the crowning glory of the "grand tour."

Italy offers such an inexhaustible wealth of classical monuments, of ancient ruins testifying to various civilizations, of medieval art and modern attractions, that whoever visits her falls under her magic spell and leaves her regretfully, with the firm intention of returning as soon as possible in order to enjoy once again the natural and artistic beauties of this charming peninsula.

Italy Appeals to All

To many a visit to Italy is one of the great events of their lives, the realization of a dream long cherished since the days of childhood. No matter from what distant countries they come, all visitors feel more or less at home in Italy. Indeed, it may be said that they are familiar with such wonder cities as Rome, Venice, Florence and Naples even before having seen them.

Who is it that has not admired as a child pictures of the Colosseum, of the Grand Canal of Venice with its characteristic gondolas, the Piazza della Signoria in Florence and the lovely panorama of Naples with its gulf and towering Vesuvius? But when one sees with one's own eyes what had formerly been a vision of dreamland, the pleasure derived is so intense as to remain indelibly impressed on the mind forever.

While, generally speaking, most foreign countries are visited for the purpose of sight-seeing, a trip to Italy is usually made for some definite purpose. Many come to Italy for the purpose of study, seeking in the peace and quiet of the peninsula that inspiration from which so many literary masterpieces have sprung. The main object of others is to visit places and localities rendered famous by historical events and to view the ruins of what were at one time the most important cities of the world, irradiating the light of a new civilization.

Rome Grows on Visitors

Others, again, come to admire the beauties of art, and Italy possesses museums and galleries in such abundance, scattered all over the peninsula, that in order to properly appreciate the treasures which they contain, years instead of months would be required. Finally, a considerable proportion of visitors is attracted by the wonderful climate and by the natural beauties with which Italy abounds.

Of all Italian cities, Rome is, of course, the one which exercises the greatest fascination, and those who have been privileged to visit her once feel so irresistibly attracted toward her that they almost invariably return.

It is interesting and often amusing to hear the impressions which a first visit to Rome produces on a foreigner. Very many would candidly confess that they have been disappointed. But if you meet them again after some time and repeat your question you will find that they, too, have been conquered and subdued by the mysterious charm of the City of the Cæsars and that they are heartily ashamed of their first hasty judgments. But they are no longer so crestfallen when you tell them that they are by no means the first who, on coming to Rome, express but scanty admiration.

Charles Dickens, after his first night in Rome, wrote in his travel notebook: "I confess to having gone to bed in a very indifferent humor, and with a very considerably quenched enthusiasm." Nathaniel Hawthorne, who was later to base one of his most successful books on Rome, opened his Roman diary with the following words: "I shall never be able to express how I dislike the place!"

History at Every Step

The reason for this first disappointment is that almost everybody comes to Rome with preconceived ideas of imperial greatness. Indeed, many visitors, after having read gorgeous descriptions of the palaces and temples of imperial Rome in some novel or in their guidebooks, are sorely disappointed on finding that the Roman Forum, for instance, or the Palace of the Cæsars on the Palatine Hill are nothing but a mass of ruins and stumps of columns. Such a sight must obviously check one's enthusiasm.

But on visiting again the spot, and on finding that the slightest detail of that famous inclosure opens out some of the greatest and most glorious periods in the history of the world, when you begin to understand and appreciate the full spiritual value of those ruins, where the destinies of the world were decided for many centuries, you gradually come under the spell of a mysterious fascination, and are seized with a vivid desire to know and to learn.

Every stone and every broken relic, which were at first gazed at with indifference and dismissed as insignificant, seem to be unfolding the inner part and the intimate philosophy of history. And so it is with the rest of Rome: every walk becomes a voyage of discovery; every street, every palace, almost every stone represents a page of history, reminding us of glorious and unhappy periods, of great conquests of the mind and spirit and of untold sufferings.

When Rome has created in you this state of mind, you know that you have fallen a victim to her mysterious spell, a spell which has attracted untold numbers before you and will continue to attract more for all time.

SICILY PROSPERS UNDER REGIME OF MUSSOLINI

Strong Fascist Hand Brings Peace and Activity to Lawless Land

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Sicily is undoubtedly one of the most attractive and picturesque regions of Italy, owing to the beauty of its landscapes, its mild climate, its seaside resorts, the exuberant, half-tropical vegetation growing on its coasts, and the imposing vestiges of an ancient civilization which bear testimony to a past greatness second only to that of Greece and Rome.

Despite all these advantages, however, the "Island of the Sun"—appropriately so named because, as Cicero observed during his stay in Sicily as an official of the Roman Republic, "The weather is never so bad in the island but that the sun is seen at least once every day"—has failed to attract a large number of visitors in the past.

It may even be said that Sicily, up till a few years ago, was one of the least known regions of Italy, a "terra incognita" not only to foreigners but to Italians themselves. Only a few beauty spots in the island, such as Taormina, Palermo and Syracuse, where very up-to-date hotels had been built, were visited by a few foreigners.

As a rule, foreign visitors seldom went further south than Naples, and Sicily was generally completely ignored. But since a few years back the situation has radically changed, and Sicily is now attracting visitors in ever-growing numbers, both Italians and foreigners.

Credit to Fascisti

It must be admitted that the credit of this satisfactory change is chiefly due to the energetic action of the Fascist Government. Always neglected by past governments, Sicily had been reduced to such a state of abandonment as to dissuade even the most willing travelers from visiting it.

Its roads were in a terrible condition, and up to only a few years ago a motor tour through the island was practically out of the question. Since Sicily became annexed to the Kingdom of Italy, not only were no new roads built, but those already in existence were never repaired.

The mountain regions which form the main part of the interior and which were formerly covered with luxuriant forests and vegetation now present a bare and squalid aspect, due to the systematic devastations to which they have been subjected till the end of last century.

It was a real fortune for Sicily that Signor Mussolini, during the first years of his government, decided to visit the island. His tour marked a turning point in the history of Sicily. He was so impressed with the state of neglect in which he found the island that he immediately gave orders for its economic recovery, at the same time providing the funds necessary to carry out the reconstruction work.

The first step was to improve the condition of the roads. The main roads of Sicily have already been repaired, and are now in such a good state that the writer was able last year to tour almost the whole island by automobile, finding almost everywhere good, and in many cases excellent, roads. The reafforestation problem was next tackled and important agricultural and hydraulic works undertaken which give employment to many thousands of the islanders.

Ancient Temples Restored

At the same time important archæological enterprises were undertaken, bringing to light and restoring many classical temples and ancient monuments. The magnificent Greek temples at Agrigentum, Hunela, Segeste and Seliniente, unique in their state of preservation and singular beauty, would alone suffice to make a visit to Sicily worth while.

The material progress achieved during the last few years has naturally had the effect of gaining over the population heart and soul to the Fascist régime. The islanders, who had not witnessed any Socialist excesses that had taken place in northern and central Italy immediatley after the war, remained at first indifferent toward the political change following upon the march on Rome.

But in view of the interest immediately displayed by the Duce in the local interests of the island—and perhaps in no part of Italy is the attachment to the native land more deeply felt—the Sicilians have gladly extended to Signor Mussolini that support which they had withheld from preceding governments.

Perhaps no measure has been so efficacious in winning over the confidence of the Sicilians in Fascism as the war successfully engaged in by Signor Mussolini against the Mafia, which was a blot and a disgrace on the island, in the eyes of foreigners and Italians alike.

Spring Festival

Through the initiative of many local bodies, the so-called Primavera Sicilia (Sicilian Spring Festivities) is organized each year. Railway reductions are granted during the winter and spring in order to attract Italian and foreign visitors. At the same time classical performances are held in the ancient Greek amphitheater of Syracuse and at other places, and sporting and folklorist events render a trip to Sicily more interesting.

Rome's Monuments Illuminated as Though With Ancient Splendor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The Governor of Rome, Prince Boncompagni Ludovisi, has adopted a new system for the illumination of the numerous ancient monuments adorning the city, which has won general approval.

Hitherto these monuments received the light from without, with the result that the eye was dazzled with the cold glare of the electric light while the monument itself remained a dark mass. The genial novelty consists in hiding the light as much as possible behind columns and arches so that the monument seems to glow with a mysterious light of its own.

The effect is very striking, as every detail of the architecture comes out in bold relief. Many of the classical monuments of Rome are illuminated in this way on the occasion of public holidays. The same system of hidden illumination has been applied to the monument of King Victor Emmanuel II—the Altar of the Fatherland.

The most beautiful effects are obtained in the illumination of Rome's numerous monumental fountains, foremost among them being the famous Trevi fountain, Bernini's masterpiece. The electric lights are sunk deep in the water or hidden behind the rocks and statues producing cascades of light as well as sparkling water. The Fountain of the Naiads, in Piazza dell' Esedra and the fountain opposite the Quirinal Palace are treated in the same manner.

The new system of illumination achieves its greatest triumph in the Roman Forum and on the Capitol where columns and triumphal arches are flooded as though with their ancient glory.

MILAN HUMS WITH PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY

Italy's Wealthiest City Spends Lavishly on Beautification

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MILAN—Milan is the busiest, the most enterprising and the most modern city of the Kingdom of Italy. In many respects its importance outshines even that of Rome itself, and Signor Mussolini's alleged intention, shortly after the march on Rome, of making Milan the political, as it incontestably is the commercial and financial center of Italy, should suffice to show the commanding position held by the Lombard metropolis in the life of the Italian nation.

Its population, which a century ago hardly reached 150,000, is now well on the million mark, and is surpassed only by Naples, which is still the most populous city in Italy. Milan is the richest city, its public and private wealth is estimated as between 50,000,000,000 and 60,000,000,000 lire, and it alone contributes one-sixth of the taxes paid by the entire Kingdom.

The principal Italian banks and firms have their head offices in Milan, where is centered more than a quarter of the whole capital invested in Italy in limited companies.

This city buys annually a good share of the several hundred million dollars' worth of raw and manufactured goods sent to Italy from the United States, and each year exports to the United States large quantities of natural silk, and many other things.

Hundreds of factories have been established in Milan and in the small towns beyond its old gates. It is now the leading entrepôt in Europe for the collection and distribution of natural silk. There are in Lombardy about 80 silk factories with over 7000 basins, and more than 6 per cent of the spindles and 70 per cent of the looms of Italy.

The outward aspect of the city has greatly changed in recent years. City planning is the order of the day in Italy and in no other city is the housebreaker's pick more active than in Milan. Whole quarters have been demolished to make room for new and modern constructions. Old narrow streets have been widened and many new roads and boulevards have been constructed.

The center of the town—the area where the Duomo, the Galleria and the Scala Opera House are situated—is being transformed and modernized to such an extent as to appear entirely new. The large Cathedral Square has been completely freed from tram lines and beautifully repaved. It now somewhat resembles the Square of St. Mark in Venice, with the impressive Gothic Cathedral serving as a background, and with porticos all around it.

The famous Galleria remains today as it has been for many years the favorite meeting place of the Milanese, and is always crowded at all hours of the day. In addition to these improvement schemes many new municipal buildings have been constructed, parks enlarged, squares filled with trees, and a municipal stadium capable of seating 30,000 spectators has been reconstructed from one built during the Napoleonic era.

Other projects, which will be carried out in the near future, include an underground railway, and a harbor which will link Milan to Venice, first by canals as far as Pavia and then by way of the rivers Ticino and Po to the Adriatic Sea.

On account of its geographical position, Milan is a most important center of international communications. The Simplon and St. Gothard lines lead to it and the Orient Express passes through it. Milan, moreover, is connected by air with the most important cities of Italy and of central and eastern Europe.

Network of Air Routes Over Italy Has Unusually High Safety Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Italian civil aviation has made enormous strides during the last two years, and the program which was set forth when the Air Ministry was formed seven years ago may now be said to have been completely carried out.

The existing network of air lines is considered to be sufficient for Italy's needs, and there is no intention of creating new air lines for the present. The efforts of Gen. Italo Balbo, the Air Minister, will be chiefly concentrated on intensifying the traffic on those already existing.

The progress of civil aviation may be gauged from the fact that while only five years ago there was not a single commercial line in operation, Italy now holds fourth place in European commercial aviation. The whole peninsula is today covered with air routes, connecting the most important centers, and also crossing the Alps to Munich and Vienna, and the Mediterranean to France, Spain, Tunis, Tripoli, Albania, Greece and Turkey.

According to the latest statistics, Italy has 13,304 kilometers of air lines as against 28,575 operated by France, 36,700 by Germany, 11,800 by Great Britain, 18,450 by Russia, and 4285 by Holland. During the first six months of 1930 the number of kilometers flown was 1,978,815, an increase of 693,199 over the corresponding period of last year. Passengers carried rose by nearly 7000 to 16,625, and corresponding increases were registered in the carrying of posts, baggage and merchandise.

The number of aircraft used on the Italian commercial lines is 59 (42 seaplanes and 17 airplanes). Most of the aircraft employed are of foreign types, such as the Fokker, the Junker, and the Dornier Wal. General Balbo has recently forbidden operating companies to acquire any more machines of foreign manufacture.

His words, "I could not do so before the development of civil aviation guaranteed to the building firms a sale that would compensate them for the manufacture of the very costly prototypes," are in themselves the best possible proof of the growth and of the anticipated expansion of civil aviation in this country.

During the first half of 1930, the regularity of flights on full routes was 94 per cent and on stages 99 per cent, compared with 94 and 98 per cent, respectively, in the corresponding period of the previous year. The Italians make a special boast on the safety of their air lines. Since the first air line was inaugurated five years ago there has been only one fatal accident on the entire network. The safety record of Italian commercial aviation is one of the highest in the world.

CITY PLANNING CHANGES FACE OF ANCIENT ROME

Capital of Classic World Restored to Imperial Magnificence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—One of Signor Mussolini's greatest ambitions is to endow modern Italy with a capital worthy of the greatness of the Roman name and tradition, which would at the same time be regarded as the inheritance left by Fascism to future generations.

Although Rome before the advent of Fascism to power had been the capital of the kingdom of Italy for over 50 years, the seat of the national government and the residence of the King, it was not the most important political, economic or cultural center of the nation.

Various Italian cities, such as Turin, Milan, Florence and Naples, which before the political unification of Italy had been the capitals of independent states, still retained the predominant position they had acquired in bygone days and seemed to challenge Rome's supremacy.

Signor Mussolini lost no time in giving Rome the place due to her in the life of the nation In this respect the Fascist March on Rome of October, 1922, was as important as the March on Rome of September, 1870, by which it was added to the kingdom. Since that event Rome has entered upon another period of her history—the Fourth Rome came into being with the rise of Fascism.

Italy has the doubtful blessing of a dictator, but in some things at least a dictator seems desirable. Certainly, Rome has benefited by the autocratic rule of Signor Mussolini, who has prepared a scheme for transforming it into a modern city and at the same time has prepared a vast program of restoration and excavation of its ancient monuments.

The building and the transformation of Rome, of course, cannot be accomplished in a short time. Much, however, has already been done, and with a view to expedite work on the modernization of the city, a commission for revising the Roman town planning scheme was appointed last April.

There is no city in the world where town planning is more important, more difficult and offers more attractive possibilities than Rome. The problem of housing the new Rome without destroying the old, indeed, the problem of harmonizing the old with the new, is one which calls for a strict civic discipline, and Fascism, with its intense pride in Rome's imperial past, is determined not only to preserve the ruins of the ancient and of the medieval capital, but to reveal the relics of past glory that are still buried in its soil.

In recent years the Forum of Augustus and the eastern hemicycle of the Forum of Trajan have been uncovered; the markets of Trajan, the Roman temples near the Argentina Theater discovered; the temple of the Fortuna Virilis restored; the Theater of Marcellus and the Capitoline Hill almost isolated, and the tomb of the Scipios brought to light. Work has also been undertaken on the clearance of the Circus Maximus and the isolation of the Mausoleum of Augustus.

The Rome of the future will find its natural path of growth and beauty in the direction of the hills and of the sea. The city will have parks, gardens, playing grounds, public baths, open squares, wide streets and monumental buildings. After almost 2000 years Rome is on its way to become once more a metropolis.

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SAVING FORESTS FROM FIRE PUTS DUTY ON STATES

Prevention Makes Headway Slowly—Federal Government Does Big Part

With the idea of making still clearer the great need for action with regard to forest preservation, reforestation, and fire prevention in the United States, a series of 12 articles, of which this is the eighth, has been scheduled to run daily for two weeks.

By ROBERT SPARKS WALKER

There has been a slow advance in forest fire protection in the individual states. Some of the states still accept little if any responsibility whatever in coöperating with the Federal Government and private owners where coöperative programs are being carried out.

But the situation is hopeful if not greatly encouraging, for in 1928, the states reported 57 per cent of a total of 414,000,000 acres of state and private property received some kind of a systematic protection against forest fires. The interest has been gradual, for in 1925 there were only 178,200,000 acres of state and private lands enjoying organized protection. In 1928 this had increased to 235,000,000.

Of the acres that now need protection, 88 per cent of them are in the South. Some of the southern states have taken forward steps, as Virginia and Kentucky have done in enacting laws that compel the counties to pay for fighting and suppression of forest fires under the direction of the forest wardens of the state. In many of the other states of the South protection by local associations is being practiced.

Under the Clarke-McNary Law which was passed in 1924 there are authorized appropriations of $2,500,000 annually for preventing and suppressing forest fires. There is $100,000 available for the distribution of young forest trees among farm owners for planting and $100,000 additional is made available to aid the farmer in the management of his forest lands.

The annual average number of forest fires from 1916 to 1925 ran up to 51,000 yearly, with a total damage of $20,944,000 each year!

Prevention Plans Spread

The movement of educating the public to the exercise of extreme care in preventing forest fires is spreading throughout the United States. State and national pamphlets are becoming popular forms of literature.

Pennsylvania, which is very active in forest conservation, passes these suggestions out to the public:

"Put up posters on your property, including one that offers $250 reward for the arrest and conviction of each person causing an incendiary fire.

"You can take the precautions against starting forest fires by carrying out suggestions given in the special bulletins issued on these subjects.

"You can warn others against starting fires.

"You can assist upon forest fire prevention upon the part of those operating sawmills, engines and railroads, on or adjoining your lands.

"You can keep the dead trees cut out. You can keep the roads and trails open, so that all parts of your woodlands are accessible, and in case a fire does occur, it can be reached and promptly confined to a small area.

"You should know of the State Forest Service and its organization; how to coöperate with it, and how it will benefit you most. Get acquainted with the district forester, the towerman and the local forest fire warden."

The ways of preventing forest fires and combating them are many. One dependable method of checking a forest fire is by plowing a strip of land which the flames cannot cross. Fire breakers when made by heavy machinery cost little compared to the old way of establishing them by hand. In California by the use of a heavy tractor a fire breaker 40 feet wide was made at a cost of only $40 per mile, against the expensive method of $450 per mile when made by hand.

Plans for the employment of the radio as a means of preventing and extinguishing a forest fire have been under way, and while the airplane has been used more or less since 1919 its value is not yet fully established. In 1925 an appropriation of $50,000 enabled the forest service to operate nine planes supplied by the army. One of the most satisfactory uses of the airplane in the work has been its employment in transporting food and material to the workers on the fighting lines.

However, since 1928 the use of airplanes in the forest service has been carried on under contracts made with commercial aviation companies at agreed rates per hour when in actual use. These are employed in the large forests of California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Today the airplane used in the detection of forest fires, transporting men and supplies, for making aerial photographs, and use in extending the educational campaign against forest fires is proving its worth.

With all the efforts made by the national Government and the various states, the burden, after all, falls back on the individual as to the number of forest fires we shall have in the future.

The First Puff of Smoke, and These Men Have It Marked

All Photos Courtesy U. S. Forest Service

Left—Watch Tower in Florida National Forest.
Top—Lookout Scanning Horizon in Tahoe National Forest, Calif.
Bottom Row (Left to Right)—Tool Box for Forest Fire Fighting. Tool Boxes Ready to Be Established at Points in the Woods.

'Artisan' House in Glasgow Erected to Suit Housewife—Work Lightened

Beveled Woodwork Around Windows Replaces Dust-Catching Ledges—Doors Proof Against Warping and Shrinking—Plan Convenient

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—An unusual housing exhibit at the tenth annual exhibition of the Corporation of Glasgow, opened recently, by Thomas Johnston, M. P., Undersecretary of State for Scotland, is an "artisan" house built under the direction of the Paisley women's housing committee, a section of the Paisley and District Guild of Empire.

This house, which consists of sitting-kitchen, bedroom, scullery and bathroom, is the direct outcome of the work of the committee after careful investigation in various districts of Scotland among working-class women, in regard to the type of house and accommodation required and desired by them.

The house has several modern features, which include a sleeping alcove, with removable bed-trestle and windows which require no blinds. It is pointed out that blinds and fittings are expensive to keep up, difficult to keep clean and need constant repair. The blindless window in the artisan house has beveled woodwork instead of the usual molding with dirt-trap ledges.

Another labor-saving feature is the raised sink, which obviates the need for stooping on the part of the housewife. The coal bunker is double-sided, and the shelves in the cupboard are of various widths which give greater accommodation. The lobby of the house has a recessed fitment about six feet high for hanging coats.

Both scullery and bathroom have a shoulder-high washable dado. The doors of the house do not shrink or warp. There is no doubt that these artisan houses, which obviously express the woman's point of view, should supply a long-felt want.

Other features of the exhibition are a dairy and poultry farm, and a laundry where the public may see the whole laundering process from beginning to end.

Ford Executive Analyzing China

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China — Extension of Henry Ford's automobile factories to some part of China, with the introduction of his scheme for raising the standard of living for his factory workers to one comparable with that in the United States, is seen as the significance by the visit to China of William C. Cowling, a Ford executive.

Interviewed in Tientsin, Mr. Cowling admitted that he had visited several Manchurian cities and was visiting several cities in China to investigate the possibilities of establishing Ford factories in this country. His studies, he said, have convinced him that the possibilities of manufacturing automobiles in China are favorable.

Asked if he thought it would be possible to manufacture more cheaply in China than in the United States, Mr. Cowling said cheapness would not be the aim of the Ford Company in establishing factories here.

Tasmania Plans Cut in Salaries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tas. — General reduction of salaries of public servants is among the steps outlined by the Government for balancing the state's budget as a result of the recent meeting of heads of the various state ministries with those of the Commonwealth to discuss the financial condition of the nation. In a special meeting of members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, the Premier, Joseph Cameron McPhee, announced his willingness to coöperate with the Commonwealth and the other states in rectifying present conditions, declaring that the budget must be balanced in spite of the declining revenue and in spite of the fact that the State and the Commonwealth were in the same fields for taxation.

Salaries of public servants up to £260 would be reduced by 2½ per cent in the case of married officers, and 5 per cent in the case of single men; those over £260 per annum would be reduced 7½ per cent. A wages or salaries tax by means of stamp duties would be imposed at the rate of 3d. in the pound; in addition to the present income tax there would be a tax of 3d. in the pound on incomes other than those derived from wages and salaries, and the income tax on companies would be increased by 3d. in the pound; probate duties would be increased, there would be an additional 1d. stamp duty on checks, and the amusement and motor taxes would be increased also.

TWO BELGIAN ARTISTS RAISED TO BARONS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—King Albert recently conferred the title of Baron upon two well-known Belgian artists, the painter and sculptor, Georges Minne, and the architect, G. Horta, thereby bringing the number of artists thus honored, since the foundation of the Kingdom, 100 years ago, up to 11.

The nine other artists are, chronologically: the painters Gustave Wappers, Henry Leys and Louis Gallait, the musician Gevaert, the sculptor Thomas Vincotte, the painters Eugene Laermans, Léon Frédéric and James Ensor.

EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS MAY ASSIST CHINESE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—The visit to China of Emile Vandervelde, former Premier of Belgium, and a leading Socialist in Europe, has aroused speculation concerning a possible working agreement between the Socialist parties of Europe and the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) in China.

In lectures to students in Peiping, and in conversations with leading Chinese here and in the south, Mr. Vandervelde showed great interest in the plans for state Socialism in China which the Kuomintang has sponsored, and suggested that European Socialists would be eager to assist in such plans.

Interest in Drama Keen in Scotland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW — Scotland has never known a time of such enthusiasm for the stage and the drama as the present, W. G. Fay, the new producer of the Scottish National Theater Society, declared when he addressed the annual meeting of the society in Glasgow recently.

R. B. Wharrie, chairman of the society, explained that in an effort to foster the work of the society they had formed the Scottish National Players' Club, which would seek to bring into closer association the board of directors, the players, and the audiences.

The Scottish National Players, he said, should have the assistance of a wider group of friends interested in the art of the drama, so that the movement might have a fuller communal quality.

Mr. Wharrie expressed the hope that by means of such associations the club might succeed in arousing sufficient interest in Glasgow to enable it to have a suitably equipped theater, with auditorium to accommodate up to 1200 people.

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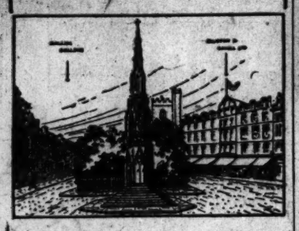

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

A Welcome for the Newcomer In All Professions

By EVELYN SHARP

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IT WAS rather like lunching with the future. One could not help comparing the charming airy little restaurant and its quick and practical help-yourself methods, to say nothing of the pleasant food, with the dreary, stuffy eating-shops of 30 years ago. Still more enlightening was it to compare the attractive looking young women who frequent this restaurant of the new age that flaunts its modernity almost under the moldering walls of Westminster Abbey, with their predecessors of that period when most professions were still closed to women and economic equality with men was a fantastic dream. For comparisons of this kind are not odious but invigorating. What a different career we others might have had if the Junior Council of the London and National Society for Women's Service—its full and impressive title—had existed when we, too, were starting out on our careers. But how delightful to lunch at one of its pretty tables today, knowing that eagerness and ambition are getting their chance at last!

In my own company they were represented by a chartered accountant and a secretary, who gave me a good indication of the many professions represented in the membership of the Junior Council by telling me that the present executive committee includes two solicitors, a medical specialist, the statistical officer of the National Farmers' Union, an industrial investigator, a teacher in a woman's prison, an official in one of the ministries, the correspondent of a multiple furniture store, a librarian, and an historical research student.

The Membership

This list by no means comprises all the occupations of the members, and it would be interesting, if space permitted, to enumerate the 70 or 80 different professions represented by them. Eight are architects; there are natural scientists of all kinds, civil servants, welfare workers, artists (two sculptors), writers, women chauffeurs, chemists, dentists, a meteorologist, a missionary, a speech specialist, an antique dealer, and so on.

"Ours is the first organization of its kind," explained the accountant at my table. "The members of the ordinary clubs, professional or otherwise, are generally women who have made their way; we are still trying to make ours! No, we haven't fixed an age limit, but we're all young at present. Subscription? Half-a-crown a year for simple membership, seven-and-sixpence for house members, who have free use of the library and all the other rooms, and can get bed and breakfast quite cheaply if they want to stay the night at any time." She was summoned to the telephone, and her companion took up the tale.

"The other night," she went on, "a Burmese girl, who had just taken her degree at Oxford and was leaving for India in the morning, came in with a young man friend; the house was full, but the housekeeper lent them her room to talk in, and, when the boy had gone, found a bed for the girl, who would otherwise have had nowhere to go." The Junior Council, she told me, was founded in November, 1926, as an adjunct to the parent society (which, before women won the vote, was known as the London Society for Women's Suffrage, founded in 1866) of which all are automatically members, approving its objects—equality of citizenship and economical status for men and women—though not required to work actively for them.

"Our chief function," I was told, "is to serve as a meeting ground for young professional women. After the passage of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act in 1921, women entering professions that were newly opened to them found themselves isolated, without the opportunities that men have of talking over things with their colleagues.

Aiding the Serious Worker

The council does more, however, than enable its members to take in one another's washing. There is the library, so well equipped that a German student who came to England to write a thesis on "The Industrial Position of Englishwomen in the Seventeenth Century" was able to obtain all her data here. Another of the members, by the way, is a young college graduate engaged in juvenile delinquency research work, who obtained a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship, went to America to pursue her studies there and wrote such a brilliant thesis at the end of the first year that the privilege has been extended to a second year.

Students and undergraduates, so long as they satisfy the committee as to their professional status, may also join the Junior Council, and find it a great advantage in the way of enabling them to hear about other occupations than those that are merely academic. You have only to lunch with the Junior Council to learn how far we have traveled since the post of governess was the only one open to a woman with the attainments of a Charlotte Brontë!

Diversified Discussions

Lord Cecil is now president of the London and National Society for Women's Service, having succeeded the late Dame Millicent Fawcett, one of whose last public acts was to lay the foundation stone of the very beautiful Women's Service Hall that adjoins the Junior Council premises. All kinds of subjects, from the eccentricities of animals in the Zoological Gardens to aviation for women, are discussed in addresses given by experts at the pleasant at homes held here from time to time. Sometimes these are just social, as on the occasion of the reception given last spring to the secretaries of the delegates to in London. Men and women alike come to lecture and be lectured to; indeed, young men of professional status are now also eligible for membership in the Junior Council, though the women naturally preponderate.

The debating society is equally diverse in its subjects for discussion. Here are some of them: "That our present civilisation is inimical to the production of great literature"; "that this house would welcome a United States of Europe." And once, when youth and maturity, in a joint meeting with the parent society, met to discuss the degree of coöperation at present possible between men and women in the same occupations, the chair was taken by a member of the older body, and qualified members of the younger council talked re the Naval Disarmament Conference spectively on accountancy, medicine, law, industry, architecture, agriculture, the film industry, political and journalistic work.

All these activities testify to the practical value of the Junior Council, and to the place it is already filling in the life of the modern young professional Englishwoman. But those who would care to meet it on more intimate terms and to learn something of its delightfully human and personal aspects, are recommended to lunch there, in the restful little restaurant where you can almost hear the bells of Westminster Abbey ringing out the old while the telephone upstairs rings in the new; where the woman who works is young and alert and brimful of life, has a merry heart that is going to carry her all the way, and is equally ready to discuss with you the state of Europe, the way she earns her living, the latest Atlantic flight and the possibilities of improving the lunch menu. The most confirmed of old fogeys will discover here that nothing in the world makes you feel so young and so hopeful as to lunch with the future.

Christabel Goodwin at Her Potter's Wheel.

Christabel Goodwin, Artist-Craftsman

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

HOW Miss Christabel Goodwin, daughter of the water-color artist, Albert Goodwin, R. W. S., started to make her Highwoods pottery is a fascinating story.

Passing by the Lunsford Brick Works one day, she stopped to examine the clay dug from these works, and was given a piece to take home with her. Thus she was able to satisfy a long-felt wish "to try her hand at modeling," as she expressed it. She modeled several small figures which were fired for her in the brick kiln. These, to her joy, remained standing, and she was so thrilled with the result that she came back for more and more clay.

Pottery Made and Decorated by Miss Christabel Goodwin.

Today Christabel Goodwin has her own studio at these Lunsford Brick Works, near Littlecommon, East Sussex, where she designs and makes her pottery from clay dug "on the spot"—a rare thing for a potter to do. It is unusual, too, for ordinary brick clay to be suitable for pottery, but this Lunsford clay, which is becoming famous in the south of England, stands a very high temperature.

The Processes

Miss Goodwin started her pottery-making in quite a small way. She got the village blacksmith to make her a kick-wheel and the owner of the brick works to allow her the use of a shed; and she commenced by designing bird baths in terra-cotta for gardens. These were fired for her in the ordinary down-draft brick kilns in "saggers" (which is the name given to fire-clay boxes). Soon, however, she grew dissatisfied with the limitations of her work, for she had a great love for color, and the firing in the ordinary brick kilns was not satisfactory for color decoration and glaze. She decided, however, before getting her own kiln, to study her craft thoroughly, and for this purpose she went to the Camberwell School of Art, where she worked under Mr. Hopkins. She then returned to her Highwoods studio (named after the woods behind the brick works) and installed an electric furnace which fired to a temperature higher than the melting point of iron, together with an electric wheel to replace her former kick-wheel made by the village blacksmith. Here she commenced to design and make the earthenware pottery which is now known as the Highwoods Pottery.

The clay, which is dug within a few yards of the studio—so near, in fact, that the potter, if she feel so inclined, can go out and dig her own!—is first dried, then ground to fine powder in the mills, and put to soak with a covering of water for several weeks, or even months; the longer the better. At the end of this period it is put through a very fine mesh wire sieve and run into plaster trays, where the moisture is absorbed, and finally it is "wedged" (the name given to the process of cutting and kneading the clay into a solid lump containing no air holes). The clay is then ready for the potter to pat into round balls ready to throw upon the wheel. After it has been thrown and turned, it is left to dry before the first, or "biscuit" firing: then it is dipped in glaze, which is semi-opaque, and the decoration painted on the glaze in stanniferous colors before the final or "gloss" firing.

The temperature of the kiln is registered by placing small sagger cones on a little ledge which can be seen through a small peep-hole in the door, and when the required heat for completing the firing has been attained these tiny cones bend over so that the potter knows it is time for her to switch off the heat. It will, however, be 36 to 40 hours before the kiln has sufficiently cooled down for her to be able to take out the pottery.

Individual Designs

The decoration of each piece is individual, for Christabel Goodwin never repeats her designs. The rich shades of blue and green, which are a feature of the Highwoods pottery, are procured by cobalt and copper oxides on the rich clay which has a large percentage of iron in its composition.

Besides many delightful tiles, jugs, flower-bowls, etc., the writer was shown some original bedside electric-light stands, with hand-painted vellum shades—which are also the work of this artist-craftsman—to match the designs on the stands. Some of Miss Goodwin's most charming designs are taken from the chinchérinches, a South African flower which receives its name from the noise it makes as the wind passes through it. These flowers will travel through the post for many weeks, and then open out in water on arrival, and remain in blossom for many months.

Delightfully appropriate wording, too, may often be found on the Highwoods pottery. Round a bowl in which daffodils were growing, when the writer visited Miss Goodwin's studio, were the words "Teach us delight in simple things". And round a charmingly designed candlestick was the happy reminder to "Sleep in peace, and wake in joy."

Women's Organizations

NOVEMBER brings to Americans a day set apart in every family calendar, and one which women's clubs observe all over the United States. While Thanksgiving, as we know it, is distinctly an American holiday, still we have traces of similar days back through the ages and in many different lands.

The Hebrews had what they called the Feast of Tabernacles, which, we are told in Deuteronomy, Moses commanded them to keep. The Greeks and Romans worshiped their harvest deities and held a festival of thanksgiving each year after their harvests. There were processions in the fields with music and sports, much like our modern field days. The ceremonies always ended with the feast of thanksgiving.

In England the autumn festival was called the Harvest Home, and in Scotland it was known as the Kern.

All of these customs probably had woven a tapestry of memory and tradition which came to the little band of Pilgrims after their first winter in a strange land. Therefore, when, in 1621, they had gathered a harvest which was much more abundant than they had dared to hope, they held the first authentic harvest festival in this country.

The custom has spread and its influence has deepened until today it is an established holiday, fraught with memories, and filled with opportunity for bringing happiness into the lives of those less fortunate than ourselves.

* * *

Club women who have visited New England during the Tercentenary celebration may like to include in some November program of their club brief sketches of the lives and writings of two New England people whose birth anniversaries will be observed in that month. Thomas Bailey Aldrich was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Nov. 11, 1836, and was editor of the Atlantic Monthly from 1881 to 1890. The reading of a few of his short lyrics with their light, delicate fancy, will add charm to any program.

Louisa M. Alcott was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Nov. 29, 1832. She made Orchard House, in Concord, Mass., famous by her writings. "Little Men," "Little Women," "Jo's Boys," "Rose in Bloom," and all of her books, are still read and enjoyed by youth and adult because of their wholesomeness and quaint humor. Thousands of people have visited Orchard House during the past few months.

* * *

Armistice Day, Nov. 11, still brings to our thoughts the surge of gratitude which swept over the world with the cessation of the World War. Committees on International Relations will wish to have their clubs observe the day in some fitting manner.

And so organized women all over the world will

Fear not November's challenge bold—
We've books and friends
And hearths that never can grow cold;
These make amends.

Business Machines Aid Women

AMONG many old notions concerning women's limitations which have been disproved was the idea that women could not make proper use of machinery. It may well be more than mere coincidence that the machine age is also the age in which women have established themselves in many fields of endeavor heretofore closed to them.

Show a woman a new method or a new tool to help her do her job, and she will not be happy until she has tried it. During the many generations when women were engaged in home making exclusively, they learned the value of constant alertness to opportunity for increased efficiency in their work, whether opportunity presented itself in the guise of a new scouring powder or the first sewing machine.

Comparatively few women show a natural bent toward interest in machinery. But women today, whether in business, professional or domestic fields, are making daily use of machinery of many kinds, because they have found that it pays to do by its aid whatever work the machine can accomplish more quickly, thoroughly or easily. Time becomes increasingly valuable as the complexity of modern living increases. Saving time in routine labor means to the business woman valuable hours gained for the constructive effort that brings advancement.

In the office, machinery was women's entering wedge to business advancement. Many women who are now highly paid executives began their careers at one or another business machine. Mastery of the machine itself, then mastery of the work done by the machine, then an understanding of the significance of that work in the larger scope of the work of the department—these are the steps by which many an alert woman has mounted to an executive position.

There are women with private offices in banking institutions today who began their careers at the calculating machine. There are women writers who got their start as secretaries and typists for authors. Dictaphones have brought to many a secretary the opportunity to become a semi-executive, and to prepare herself for a still higher position.

The woman who has something to tell the public may prepare a radio speech by dictating it to the machine at her elbow and then listening back to be sure of intonation and time length. Thanks to the rapid operation of the calculating machine, she may have before her within a few minutes any set of figures she needs. The various merits of typewriting, mimeographing, multigraphing, printing and lithography are everyday knowledge to many business women.

But it is not only in her work that the woman of today uses machinery. The call of the highway is heard—and answered—by a constantly increasing number of women who are learning the pleasure of owning and driving their own motorcars. Aviation as a hobby or avocation is attracting large numbers of women now that they are gaining confidence in their ability to operate the more complicated machines.

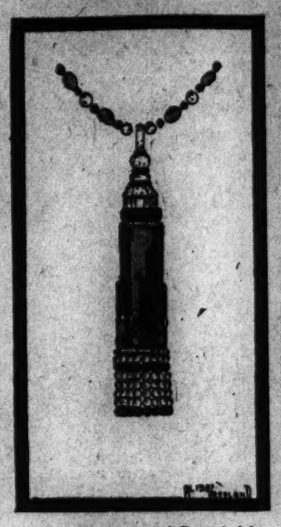
Designing With Precious Stones

By ALIDA VREELAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

THE jewels designed by Miss Olga Tritt are symbols of a true artistic vision. In each piece one is aware of a sincere effort to evolve something beautiful, distinctive and eminently satisfying to both designer and wearer. One is struck by the harmony achieved between the stones and



Pendant Designed and Executed by Miss Olga Tritt.

metals, each type of gem and its color dictating a special technique in the treatment of the settings.

A real bond of sympathy exists between Miss Tritt and her work. She was born in Russia in the province of St. Petersburg and came to the United States when a child. In her youth she sought a career in which she might express herself in an unusual way. Lacking the funds to embark on any of the generally accepted artistic professions for women she resolved to become a feminine pioneer in the art and trade of her family, who for generations had worked with gems. To achieve this end the only course open was to begin as a worker in a jewelry factory in Providence, R. I., a phase of her training which Miss Tritt describes as "working at the bench." She was fortunate in being able to obtain transfers from one department to another as she mastered each process. In this way she learned how to repair jewelry, work of various kinds of metals, set stones and, most important of all, to appraise precious stones.

Connoisseur and Critic

"I was the only woman doing this work," she said, "and I had to teach myself most things. That period is really the backbone of my career."

Without a foundation of this kind Miss Tritt does not think one can ever learn thoroughly the jeweler's art. Moreover, one must acquire, together with skill in design and execution, a knowledge of the commercial aspect of the jewelry trade.

Of primary importance is the constant handling of stones. Constant comparison of gems is the only way to become a connoisseur of them, Miss Tritt said. An appreciation of their color, cut and shape are the fundamental qualities from which their actual value in dollars and cents is deduced. This constitutes a study in itself. Furthermore, Miss Tritt believes that women are more naturally endowed with this ability than men. Their natural love of jewels and their intuitive reaction to what is decorative are more apt to be correct.

Her conviction in this respect is further emphasized by her attitude toward her own finished work. Until she has worn a jewel herself she does not sell it. In this way she not only gauges her own reactions to its charm, but discovers at the same time if there are any flaws in its balance. Once she wore a ring on several occasions to find out why it slipped around the finger although its size was correct.

Designing With the Stones

"You cannot sit down and draw a design of a pendant or earrings and then put the stones together to comply with that design," she said. "You take a bunch of stones and twist them and turn them about until they form a pattern. In this way you have the color and shape of the stones to govern the originality of the design, instead of making the stones subject to a pencil drawing. Genuine stones are too valuable to cut down to fit a sketch. If you have not all the stones necessary to complete an idea you wait until you find them."

The "skyscraper" pendant illustrated was inspired by a skyscraper being erected in the neighborhood of Miss Tritt's New York office. The jewel is composed of large flat emeralds, ca[illegible], rubies, pearls and diamonds. A careful study reveals how perfect are its proportions, and how nicely balanced are its colors. A circle of diamond baguettes at the top suggests the windows in the building.

In the commercial angles of her work Miss Tritt is as well-versed as she is clever in designing. Her skill in appraisal enables her not only to select the perfect jewel but helps her to secure it at the best possible price.

On the Caspian Sea

Her enterprise and daring as a buyer are thrillingly illustrated in the hardships she endured to secure a valuable sixteenth century emerald necklace from a family in the remote distances of Russia. Through those underground channels of information for which jewelers' ears are trained, she learned of its existence. Her journey took her from this country almost to the shores of the Caspian Sea. After long days on Russian trains she was faced with the problem of getting an automobile to take her the rest of the way to this remote Russian village. This conveyance was found for her by the Soviet Government.

Her negotiations with the family proceeded slowly. Two weeks passed before the subject was mentioned. Finally, in the third week, when she was no longer regarded as a stranger, the real business of Miss Tritt's visit was discussed. The necklace was brought forth, bought and eventually carried back to America.

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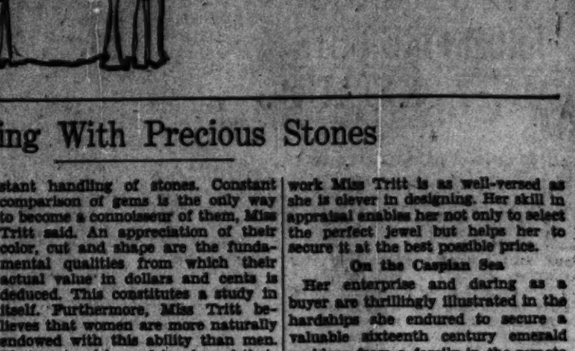

4 cups (1 pound or quart) cranberries
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Boil sugar and water together 5 minutes; add cranberries and boil without stirring (5 minutes is usually sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from the fire when the popping stops.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

An Unsentimental Journey

Labels, by Evelyn Waugh. London: Duckworth. 8s. 6d. New York: ("A Bachelor Abroad"). Cape & Smith. $2.50.

DISCUSSING the principality of Monaco in this clever and amusing travel book, Mr. Waugh says it is about as "real as a Pavilion at an International Exhibition . . . . it seems to bear just that relation to our own lives today which Mr. Belloc's idea of medieval Christendom, or the sixth form master's Greek city state, bear to the actual lives of the Greeks at the time of Pericles, or the Christians at the time of St. Thomas Aquinas."

In other words, it is essential to abjure sentimentality and sentimental traveling. That is Mr. Waugh's position. Shades of Sterne, why should one not be sentimental!—except that, shades of Mr. Huxley, it is not the fashion. And to be behind the times and enthusiastic in these days is a bad sign in a young man. To him the overtraveled state of the world must not convey discouragement. The lonely routes of a Doughty or the lordly itineraries of the Grand Tour have lost their loneliness and lordliness; to attempt to recapture them is pretentious and to sigh for them is sentimental. Any emotion tending in that direction must be rapidly evaporated! The foreign world is strange no longer; everybody knows it.

Cheerful Piracy

The only attitude possible to a modern observer is a satirical and gently knowing and superior one, as he sees the urban tourists of the new western civilization lured into the belief that they are seeing sights that have never been seen before. See them helpless in the hands of Neapolitan guides, Sicilian touts and Syrian taxi-drivers! Mark them paying glibly through the nose for the knick-knacks of the sardonic Montenegrins! Watch them in the tourist haunts of a dozen cities where they fondly believe they are "seeing life," and dangerously!

Describe this world which, on the route of the pleasure steamers, has sprung up like a long international exhibition, spurious, artificial, immensely funny and bizarre, for the entertainment and mulcting of the new race of tweedy migrants! All these places by the sea which was once the wine-dark water of Ulysses, from Barcelona to Haifa—which very charmingly Mr. Waugh admits he had never heard of before—from Constantinople to Algiers, are the dens of the new cheerful piracy, now that the old has gone, and all are labeled. Chronologically there are these tasks before the travel writer: discovery, the affixing of labels, and lastly, the present one, examining the labels when fixed. It is a matter in which Mr. Waugh is expert.

Original Comment

This is of course the only resort of the tourist who knows very little about the countries he is visiting—Mr. Waugh admits that when in Venice he was faced by the dreadful problem: should he describe the place or call it "read." His clear eye and his lively curiosity decide the matter. He has a way of making some apt and entirely original comment which throws a new light upon the most hackneyed places, and he thus may be truly said to have discovered them. His dry satire is delightful and his observation without embarrassment. He does not permit himself the regulation enthusiasm, but he is not self-conscious about the avoidance. Etna, for example, does not get a purple patch out of him: watching from the Straits of Messina the Sicilian coast stroll by, he writes: "The little train that ran down to Catania seemed to make a great deal more smoke than Etna." Why is it that the scene is all the more vivid to the mind's eye, for this escape from the obvious panegyric?

He is very amusing about the people on the boat, which was Norwegian. When games were started, for example, the English insisted on organizing and refereeing and, for the rest, were flippant; whereas the other nationalities took an impassioned interest in victory for its own sake.

"We arrived," writes Mr. Waugh with delicious understatement, "at Haifa during the night of the second day of sports."

At one time Mr. Waugh held what he afterward discovered to be snobbish views on the conducted tour. In Haifa he found it much more amusing to be conducted than to go alone. He was rewarded by a seat next to the driver—a man worth a whole chapter and getting it—who had huge moustaches that stood out from his face so that the "ends were clearly visible from behind like the horns of a bison."

In short, Mr. Waugh's account of this well-labeled Mediterranean world is as entertaining, vivid and objective as can be. Perhaps his sophistication and his studied lack of enthusiasm are sometimes a bore, but after all, the Mediterranean needs an antidote now and then. V. S. P.

Storms in a Royal Teacup

Sidelights on Queen Victoria, by the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G. C. B., G. C. V. O. London: Macmillan. 21s. net. New York: Sears. $5.

ROBERT BRIDGES wrote a play called "The Humors of the Court," which title would not have been inappropriate to the entertaining and informative book which Sir Frederick Ponsonby has made from his father's papers; while for its motto the second line of "The Rape of the Lock" —"What mighty contests rise from trivial things"—might well have been chosen. For, though not all the topics dealt with are trivial, and the three chapters relating to the debates on the Franchise Bill of 1884 and their effects at Windsor or Balmoral will be of value to the constitutional historian, the general impression given by these letters and memoranda is of a succession of storms in the royal teacup. And how furiously they raged while they lasted!

The extraordinary tenacity with which Queen Victoria clung to the prerogatives of sovereignty, and the outspoken vigor with which she resented the merest suggestion of a slight on her royal and personal dignity, are already well known from her published diaries and correspondence and from Lytton Strachey's ironical classic. They receive fresh corroboration from the flood of documents, amusing by virtue of their solemnity, which proceeded from such small beginnings as the firing of a signal gun at the maneuvers of the Channel Fleet or the riding by unauthorized pesons of the Highland ponies at Balmoral.

But the trenchancy with which she could express herself was nowhere better illustrated than on a rather more serious occasion, when a clause foreshadowing the evacuation of Kandahar, a step of which she strongly disapprove, was inserted in the Speech from the Throne and presented for her assent without what she considered sufficient notice,

"The Queen has never before been treated with such want of respect and consideration," she wrote to Sir Henry Ponsonby. ". . . She is kept (purposely) in the dark and then expected simply to agree. And when she does have an opinion, she is treated as she was today, her Ministers, after keeping her waiting for three hours, refusing to take her letter!

"Sir Henry must tell Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville and Lord Hartington that she will not stand such treatment. The disrespect and contempt of her position shown her, she will not tolerate. . . .

"Sir Henry cannot overrate the Queen's indignation. Mr. Gladstone tries to be a Bismarck, but the Queen will not be an Emperor to do anything he orders."

Clearly the post of private secretary to this remarkable lady was no sinecure. On him fell the task of smoothing out the rubs which arose between Majesty and its Ministers. That Sir Henry Ponsonby performed his office with consummate tact, the Queen herself acknowledged. But she probably did not know how often he tempered the phrases which fell from the royal pen, as when, during the Franchise Bill crisis, she roundly declared that she would not be "the Sovereign of a Democratic Monarchy."

Swiss Democracy

Civic Training in Switzerland: A Study of Democratic Life, by Robert C. Brooks. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. $5.

IT IS a happily broad concept of civic training which brings, under the University of Chicago's series of "Studies in the Making of Citizens," this versatile and enthusiastic analysis of Swiss life. Professor Brooks admits frankly that he admires the Swiss, and his study proves most conclusively that he knows them. His appreciation of their virtues is the more persuasive, because it is strengthened and ripened by the accompaniment of friendly and reasonable criticisms.

Despite the overlapping in arrangement of certain parts, one feels a cumulative confidence that the author has spent long hours on many an Alpine peak, fondly surveying the country of his study, reviewing his really amazing wealth of detailed information regarding the intricate and varied valleys beneath and—most important—acquiring a perspective which no conceivable library research could possibly afford. To be sure, he has placed many a troublous and tiresome ridge in the path of an eager reader, but, after all, that is Switzerland.

Switzerland also is democracy; upon this the author is repeatedly insistent. And Swiss democracy, he suggests, is "much more than a form of government"; it is indeed a "rule for the conduct of the individual and of social life in all its forms." Into the fashioning of this most complete democracy go many dominating and competing loyalties which "to a remarkable degree . . . offset each other": a large number of economic groups, "each well officered, politically informed, and quite capable of looking out for itself in matters of state"; and political parties which, although numerous and powerful, are signally characterised by "an unusual tolerance for the end sought by their rivals," by an extraordinary devotion to educational and recreational activities, and by the fact that the "politicians are, mirabilie dictu, honest."

There are also the influences of the schools and school teachers, of art, music and drama and of tradition and devotion to locality. Secondary significance is attached to the forces of civil and military government service, special patriotic and other societies, and language, literature and the press. The church and the family are ranked as possessing only tertiary importance. Irrespective of grading, however, all these influences are examined with penetration and analyzed with revealing clarity.

Strangely enough, the references to international forces, aside from those of language, are infrequent. Citizenship is regarded principally as being strictly national, even in the country which is commonly regarded as the most international in character. Professor Brooks seems to have neglected the concept of a citizenship of the world and training thereto. Does Switzerland really contribute to this goal as little as this book, at least negatively, implies?

April 19 in Lincoln

Heroes of the Battle Road, 1775, by Frank Wilson Cheney Hersey. Boston: Perry Walton. Pamphlet, 75 cents; board bound, $1.50.

FRANK W. C. HERSEY has performed a labor of love in relating his "Narrative of the Events in Lincoln on the 18th and 19th of April, 1775, wherein are set forth the Capture of Paul Revere, Escape of Samuel Prescott, Heroism of Mary Hartwell, and other stirring incidents."

Professor Hersey, a member of the English department at Harvard, grew up in Lincoln, and there is filial affection in his treatment of his subject. What happened at Lexington and Concord on the nineteenth of April has often been told; but the fact that an important part of that drama was enacted on a three-mile stretch of the Battle Road within the limits of the township of Lincoln has received less notice, until now that Professor Hersey has taken the pains to set it forth in detail.

Near a stone wall beside that three-mile stretch of road, the famous ride of Paul Revere and William Dawes came to an end. There young Dr. Samuel Prescott, having bidden his lady-love good night, rode into history and almost into the hands of the King's men, but escaped to waken Sergeant Bartwell, and then to dash off into Concord village. A little to the northwest of this bit of road, at the Hartwell farm, Sergeant Hartwell, who was a gunsmith, collected his equipment and prepared to join the Lincoln Minute Men, while his young wife ran through the moonlight to rouse their neighbor, Capt. William Smith.

Mary Hartwell was one of the heroines of that day, and Professor Hersey has painted a clear picture of her as she left her tiny children with the terrified slave girl Sukey, carried the alarm to Captain Smith, and returned to get her husband's breakfast and start him on his way. At dawn she saw the King's grenadiers march up the road in their brave accouterments. She collected her children—Sukey had ran away to the woods—she hitched the horse to the cart, and drove to her father's house near Lincoln Center. The next morning, after the battle, she drove back again to look after the stock.

In addition to the quiet charm of Professor Hersey's way of telling his story, there is pleasure for the reader in the beautiful printing and format of the book. The make-up and the type follow the best style of the Revolutionary period, and the illustrations are from early drawings and from photographs. The cover design represents a statue of Paul Revere by Cyrus E. Dallin.

A Normandy Pastoral

Between the River and the Hills: A Normandy Pastoral, by Sisley Huddleston. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. $3.50.

AGOOD many years ago the leading American newspaper correspondent in London was George W. Smalley of the New York Tribune. Mr. Smalley's personal characteristics of dignity and culture, no less than the character of his paper, which was then edited by Whitelaw Reid, afterward Minister to the Court of St. James's, secured for him the entrée to the most exclusive social circles of London. This acceptance by London society was exceedingly gratifying to him—as it would, indeed, have been to any American journalist—and his writings took on largely the tone of the Conservative drawing-rooms which he frequented. As a result, E. L. Godkin, editor of the Evening Post, who possessed a somewhat acrid pen, and a detestation of anything that savored of flunkeyism, dubbed him "the Tory Squire," and the name stuck.

There have not been many instances of newspaper correspondents in foreign service thus taking on the characteristics of the people to whom they have been accredited. But this new book from the pen of The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in Paris suggests that Mr. Huddleston is in imminent danger of becoming—despite his London birth—a typical French rentier.

Descending from the glassed-attic on the Rive Gauche whence—like Teufelsdröckh in his tower at Weissnichtwo—he had for years contemplated the politics, the art, drama, society, diplomacy, follies and wisdom of Paris, he has betaken himself to the country and introspection. Like Alphonse Daudet, he bought for himself an ancient water mill, reconstructing it for a dwelling, and thence came the articles which make up this volume of charming sketches. Many of them have appeared in the Monitor, for despite his flight to the country Mr. Huddleston remains its principal French correspondent.

But if as a news writer his extensive knowledge of men and policies in France is apparent in every paragraph, so in these little stories of Normandy life his growing scorn for those things which the world deems important continually appears. "The truth is," he remarks sagely, "that the invention of the modern newspaper has destroyed news." He thinks that the newspaper has made us blasé. "An earthquake in Japan leaves us cold. A tidal wave which washes away half a state bores us. It is incredible that diplomatists should still waste their time in discussing reparations, security, disarmament and the misdeeds of Lithuania. . . . Will nothing worth while ever happen?"

In his mill and the adjacent village things worth while do happen. A waitress quarrels with her fiancé on the eve of marriage; an Italian trio plays tunes before the café and the discussion as to their possible earnings is vastly more interesting than a debate on the budget; a bicycle race and a circus enliven the village; a motorcar hits a perambulator and the baby escapes injury—such are the events which stir the interest of the journalist who heard the guns roar for four years before Paris and has attended every peace conference since the historic one at Versailles!

However, Mr. Huddleston's communications by cable and wireless will continue to be in sharp contrast to his gentle reveries in his pine wood above the mill, or at the little café in the place with the mayor, the cure, the garde-champêtre, and the archæologist. The latter are as poetic as the former are informative. If in time the distinguished correspondent shall elect to become a village philosopher instead of an international publicist, literature will gain what journalism loses.

W. J. A.

The Oxford University Press, American branch, New York, publishes in the United States "The Poems of Richard Lovelace" and M. L. Darling's "Rusticus Loquitur," the English editions of which were reviewed in these columns Oct. 18 and 21, respectively.

Tarkington in a New Phase

Mirthful Haven, by Booth Tarkington. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.

IT IS probably true that every writer cherishes a dream about a book that he wants to write some day for the sheer love of his subject, and not for profit or fame. Perhaps Booth Tarkington's "Mirthful Haven" is that kind of book, written for love of the village where for so many years he has spent his summers. The pride and affection that he feels for Kennebunkport are perpetuated in his chronicle of the Maine coast town of Mirthful Haven.

With the lingering hand of affection Booth Tarkington describes the scene of his story—its history, the remnants of vanquished maritime prosperity, the stately old houses of long-vanished shipbuilders and deep-sea captains, the sleepy square, the narrow board walks, the weather-beaten homes of the villagers and commodious cottages of the summer dwellers. The author peoples Mirthful Haven with two distinct and antagonistic groups, "natives" and summer people. The two never understand each other, he indicates, and his plot hinges on their antipathy.

Edna Pelter was a native, growing up without guidance in Long Harry's Pelter's dingy old house by the wharf. Pelters had always been at Mirthful Haven since its settling, but they had run into shiftless ways and Edna, at 15, had got herself talked about in a place where tongues ran easily. So much so that her step-grandmother descended upon the village and bore Edna away to give her an education at a "select" school. She came back not merely Edna Pelter, devoted to her father and ready to inherit his feud with the summer people. She was also Edna Shellpool—for she had been known by her step-grandmother's name in school—a well-trained young person, able to hold her own with the bright, graceful, chattering, sophisticated girls who had been her schoolmates, and with the boys they knew.

The conflict sharpens when Edna is discovered by one of those boys and finds the Shellpool part of her drawn to the brightness and gayety, the comfort and grace, of life among the summer people. At the same time loyalty holds her to her father and his grudge against the newcomers, especially against the father of young Gordon Corning. Gallantly Edna does her best to live two lives, and is beaten.

Of all Booth Tarkington's characters Edna is most like Alice Adams, and Alice Adams is his peak of attainment.

It is no surprise to find Mr. Tarkington writing with clear insight into the heart of a girl. What does come as a surprise is his way of writing this book and its tone; for he has abandoned his crisp, polished, premeditated brilliancy, and indulges in a slow and gentle copiousness, as if he were so much in love with his subject that he could not leave it. There are whole chapters done with the swiftness of his old style, but they are interspersed with something less adroit, perhaps, but more tender. The tone of the book is one of quiet melancholy. Edna's brave but pathetic efforts to be two persons hardly ever wrings the heart as the struggles of Alice Adams did. Perhaps they are not universal enough for that. But the entire scene—except in the brightly self-sufficient atmosphere of the summer colony—is misted with pity and regret. It is partly a regret that worthy people do persist in spending so much of their time misunderstanding one another. Yet I doubt if even Booth Tarkington with all his affections for Mirthful Haven succeeds in getting very far below the surface in his comprehension of the "natives." He is most at home with those who know Mirthful Haven between June and September, but his love for the spot could hardly have been greater had he been a native.

Books in Brief Review

Adjectives and Other Words, by Ernest Weekley, M. A. (London: Murray. 5s. net), is not the promised third volume of the author's "Words Ancient and Modern," but a collection of highly interesting and informing papers on subjects which range from a short history of the great Oxford English Dictionary to "Mrs. Gamp and the King's English." Every page brings something that will provoke thought or yield entertainment. It is impossible to withhold one's interest, approving or hostile, from a writer who defines the despised Cockney dialect as "that noble blend of East Mercian, Kentish and East Anglican, which, written by Chaucer, printed by Caxton, spoken by Spenser and Milton, and surviving in the mouths of Sam Weller and Mrs. Gamp, has, in a modified form and with an artificial pronunciation, given us the literary English of the present day."

Australian Landscape Painters of Today (Sydney: Art in Australia, Limited. $3.) is a new landscape. The notes which prefix a splendid selection of plates manifest extreme modesty on the part of the performers; but beneath the quiet of that modesty is an ambition to be natural, that is, native, in expression, and not additional performers in the circus parade of modernism. The painters have done Australians a good term, too; they have awakened them to a consciousness of the beauty of their own land. Some have shown the latent beauties of the large cities, others have revealed the magnificence of the landscapes, especially those in which the vegetation peculiar to Australia is prominent. "Our painters have created a national sentiment for our landscape and forms." In color and black and white there are reproduced a set of pictures that tell their own story. Water colors by Hans Heysen and George Bell, oils by Streeton and Gruner, catch the eye for distinction in painting.

A Man of Frontiers

John Marsh, Pioneer, by George D. Lyman. New York: Scribner. $3.50.

SEVERAL years ago a woman in a hillside town in California mentioned a name and started a quest. She was speaking to Dr. George Dunlap Lyman, who is so interested in the history of that state that his private collection of Californiana numbers between 6000 and 7000 volumes. She pointed across a valley. "Over there," said she, "in an adobe at the base of that mountain, lived the most mysterious of California's pioneers. His name was John Marsh. He was a doctor, a hermit, a misanthrope." Otherwise she knew nothing about John Marsh. Nor could other old inhabitants tell more. What remained in memory was that the man had been a mystery.

"That fact," writes Dr. Lyman in his preface to "John Marsh, Pioneer," "started me on a search for John Marsh's past. The quest lasted for more than five years and led me from the Pacific to the Atlantic, from California to Massachusetts, and then through the files of many of the great state libraries of the country. For it was in these historical collections that I first picked up John Marsh's trail and followed it into exile. It was in them that I eventually solved his problem. Disappointment and disillusion made him a hermit. Or was it conscience! In vagous mood, fate led him on and on. . . . He was a pioneer on six American frontiers, a founder of commonwealths, a power in every community in which he lived. What other frontiersman, I ask, can equal that record! . . . Yet Fate, for some inscrutable reason, denied him a place among the immortals."

He went from Phillips Academy, Andover, to Harvard College, was suspended for taking part in an undergraduate riot, reinstated, and graduated; his ambition (with funds lacking) was to attend the medical school. Opportunity offered to earn money by teaching school at Fort Anthony, Wis., his first frontier. He meant to come back, but married—as a court trial was many years later to affirm—a girl part French, part Indian. Thereafter his future was definitely westward, as circumstances and his own nature made it, and he knew successive frontiers. Always his Harvard diploma and a little library of books went with him. In this progress he followed varied occupations. He was, at one time and another, schoolmaster, Indian agent, fur trader and storekeeper, fugitive from the law for selling guns and ammunition to Indians, adventurer over the Santa Fé Trail to California, doctor in Los Angeles—the first in California, probably still the first anywhere to practice medicine on the sole authority of a Harvard A.B. degree—and successful gold miner in the Sierras. He had a part in the revolutions that preceded the union of California with the United States; became rich in land and cattle—and met his end because of what the reader may well feel was unnecessary parsimony toward revengeful employees.

Dr. Lyman has told this story very well indeed, and documented it with a thoroughness that shows him a careful and conscientious biographer. The author's acknowledgments to those who assisted him in gathering this mass of material fill four pages; his biobliography runs to 40, and the index double-columns eight. What is most important to the reader is that he has made of John Marsh, the time and the various places and events in which he lived, an engrossing book.

Venetian Artists

Venice and Its Art, by H. H. Powers. New York: Macmillan. $5.

VENICE had always been detached from the other important centers of Italy. Out of necessity did it grow upon the lagoons, seeking protection against the invading barbarian. First, it developed commercially and politically; then it bloomed culturally. Unfortunately, the panorama of the Piazza St. Marco and a few masterpieces of art have shed a radiance that has blinded us for the time to the abundance of objects of beauty. In the aggregate those objects are known for their joyous color, their intricate ornament, their luxurious splendor.

Dr. H. H. Powers has presented fact and theory lucidly and compactly in his new volume. With discerning enthusiasm, he describes the work of the masters. With appreciation of the limited knowledge of the layman, Dr. Powers has made a suitable historical survey. He says frankly that attention in the book will be devoted to those visible things that are of interest to the traveler, for he is the president of the Bureau of University Travel.

In treating the subject of the Mosaics of St. Marks, the author dwells upon that oft-discussed subject of naturalism versus the decorative. The problem is far more acute today than it was in the fourteenth century, when first it appeared to change the function and place of pictures, Byzantine painting (the first tutor of the Venetians) was two-dimensional. The Renaissance pierced the flat surface, in order to expand limitlessly in the third dimension. The author's treatment of this consideration, and one or two related ones, is enough to recommend this book to the student.

It is fascinating to observe the manner in which artists took advantage of their emancipation from the medieval, hieratic style. The Venetians cultivated their skill in painting objects, architectural interiors, furniture, fruit, musical instruments, fabrics; further, they complicated the panoramic scene, elaborated upon the composition, distorting and twisting figures, stretching them into varied postures. Ingenuity was encouraged.

Mantegna took his cue for painting from sculpture, until his painted images looked as though they were hewn from stone. Bellini devoted himself to the details of architecture. Crivelli painted the still-life accessories until the persons who gave the pictures their titles were scarcely discernible. Carpaccio had a taste for pageantry.

Giorgione, the great favorite, was lost in lyricism, incidentally failing to achieve a depth of pathos. Titian could convey his idea with perfect balance, with full dramatic expression. Tintoretto was too spontaneous, lacking in restraint. He had power, but he lacked delicacy.

Dr. Powers gives a satisfactory résumé; it is illuminating and provocative. When he wrestles with problems of ethical import, he is on slippery ground. At best the estimate is arbitrary; usually only a personal matter. From Tintoretto on, including Tiepolo and Veronese, the author impresses us with the definite deterioration of Venetian art. There may have been deterioration of a kind, yet here are some of the greatest draftsmen in the history of art. They may have drifted from the centralized emotional theme. There was a diminished acceleration of one kind. But this failing need not cloud our view of other powerful qualities. D. A.

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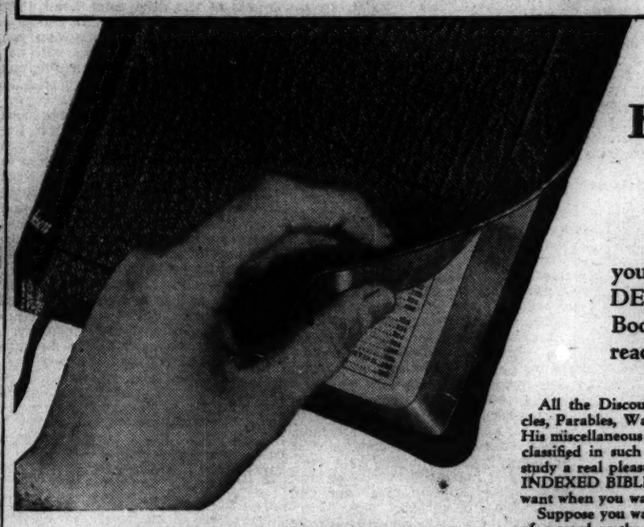

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They Go From Prunes to Peas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Fresno, Calif.

A GOOD school attendance law is the best child labor law that any state can have, according to Mrs. Frances Averell Storli, director of immigrant education for Fresno County, whose work is to supervise the education of the "migratory children" of the San Joaquin Valley, the children in Mexican families who come annually to the valley, seeking employment in the cotton fields. More than 1200 children were taken care of during the last year in the special schools which are established for these children, a decided increase over previous years, due to the increased cotton acreage.

Migrating from crop to crop with the seasons, the children have acquired a rather unique idea of geography. They think in terms of crops. One little fellow was asked where he was born. "In the prunes," came the answer. Another, when asked why he was not in school, replied, "We're moving today." "Where are you going?" "To the peas."

This continuous migration has necessitated the employment by the county of watchful and alert supervisors of attendance who see that the children enter school as soon as the families arrive for the season. Somewhere in California each month there is a crop to be picked, and a constant stream of itinerant workers moves up and down the State with the seasons. They are easily recognized on the highways in their ancient sedans, with 10 or 12 individuals packed inside, a chicken coop attached behind, a bed or two perched on top of the car, and their other house belongings extending far out on the running boards.

Can Now Speak English

With the first large cotton crops of 1923 and 1924, the first schools for the little Mexicans in Fresno County were begun under the direction of Mrs. Harriett Merrill as a part of the county work in education. At that time a great many of even the older children could speak no English. Five years later more than 900 migratory children were enrolled in seasonal schools, and of this number only nine children over eight years were non-English speaking. However, most of the younger children coming to school for the first time, do not speak English. The noticeable improvement in English has been a source of gratitude to the school authorities, who are now sure that the enforcement of school attendance is worth while, even though the children can be in school for only a short time in each place.

The schools are opened in September and closed in May when the attendance is at its lowest, the migration to other crops beginning in February. Since the cotton growers as well as the parents are held responsible when children under 16 are employed, the growers are anxious that schools be held near their property, often donating a shed on their grounds for this purpose. They have learned, too, that the Mexican workers want their children to be educated, many of the best workers refusing to stay where there is no school for their little ones.

Visiting one of these migratory schools in the spring when the attendance is low, one sees 30 or 40 little Mexicans ranging from "Leetle Juan," who is 5, to Manuel, who is 15, poring over their readers and their arithmetic books. An aptitude for figuring is the general rule, the students grasping the fundamentals easily and making rapid progress in this subject.

The teachers have learned to dispense with the grading and promotion system, merely keeping track of their progress in each subject. Manuel, his teacher pointed out, is doing second grade reading and fifth grade arithmetic, although this is only his second year in school. Each child is given individual attention in the spring and early fall before the attendance has grown too great, and the greatest progress is naturally noticed at that time.

When a new crop is ready to be picked, there is an influx of laborers with their families and the difficult problem of handling a sudden increase in school attendance arises. It is a common occurrence for a school enrollment to increase 50 per cent in one week. One district in Fresno County last year had a total migratory average daily attendance almost as large as that in the town school, and most of this occurred during the months of October, November and December.

The problem of housing this additional group of students is solved in several ways. During the past year there were 19 migratory schools for children in Fresno County alone. Most of the schools are at camps. Occasionally the buildings are provided by the camp manager, but usually they are erected by the school district.

Schoolhouse on Skids

An interesting solution of the schoolhouse problem is being worked out by the trustees in the Mendota district, a great cotton center. Their plan is to have buildings on runners so they can be skidded around readily from one camp to another within the district. The value of this would be great in that a tract of land will yield cotton for only a few years. Usually, after four years, the cotton is planted elsewhere and the camps are moved.

A course of study especially designed to meet the needs of these seasonal schools is gradually being worked out by Mrs. Storli, with the coöperation of Clarence W. Edwards, Fresno County Superintendent of Schools, and some of the teachers.

"We try to give the students the things that will be useful," Mrs. Storli explained, "reading ability, use of simple figuring, an enlarged vocabulary, the power of expression in written and oral English, and a knowledge of geography. We begin with California and help them to become acquainted with their immediate environment, then we branch out to Mexico and the United States.

"We are beginning to realize that teaching a migratory school is a very specialized piece of work and these schools present a most difficult teaching problem. We hope some day that a plan can be evolved to give such teachers special training for the job and more adequate compensation."

Teachers in these schools are making a sincere effort to give these migratory children an insight to American life and American ways, to create a desire for mental growth and physical betterment, and to fit them for a happier and fuller place in the world.

Mexican Boys in California Who Follow the Crops With Their Parents Up and Down the State, So That the School Has to Come to Them Rather Than Vice Versa.

The Parent

Bournemouth, England

Dear Editor:

As a teacher I take great interest in children, especially those under eight years old, and since children are very diverse they make a most interesting study. But it is this very diversity in individuals which makes their up-bringing an art, rather than a natural science, for the treatment that would help one child in certain cases would hinder another.

I think it is a mistake to give children many commands. If you tell a child to do a thing you must see that he does it, or else remonstrate with, or punish him for disobedience. To suggest certain lines of behavior is better than to give direct orders. For instance, it is better to say, "Try walking on the path," than "Don't walk on the lawn." When giving a necessary command to a child it should be said in a firm, disinterested way, and as if nothing but implicit obedience were expected. The child will often pay more attention to the tone of your voice than to the words you say; especially is this true in the case of a young child (say, 18 months to 4 years).

Obedience is very important, but we must always remember that we are teaching the child to obey, not persons, but that which is right. It is right for a child to obey his parents—in so far as their demands are judicious—but he must be learning all this time to obey his own higher sense of right, that is the goal.

A correspondent asks "Is it good or right to encourage make-believe? Does it appeal to all children? If so between what ages?" The age at which make-believe is most prominent, in my opinion, is at the ages of 4 and 5 years. It is at this period that some children have imaginary companions, such as an animal, but more often a fictitious girl or boy whom the child not only plays with but would make responsible for his little misdeeds. It is a mistake peremptorily to crush flights of the imagination of this order. It is better to meet the child on his own ground, but at the same time gently show the child that you know it is only make-believe as well as he does. Children love to hear little make-believe stories occasionally, especially when happenings become so extravagant that they draw forth a laugh—then return to earth again and the child will not feel the bump. There is so much of interest which is true to tell the child, that we would not have him waste his time over that type of fairy tale containing magics and spells, which only give him the impression that much may be accomplished with little or no effort. In the great world around him the much that has been achieved has cost time and hard work to accomplish.

Children often become fractious when they are receiving too much attention from adults; then they do things which they are asked not to do more for the sake of teasing than anything else. This is the time when, if we are wise, we will ignore them for a few minutes. Children must learn to respect the feelings of others. This is the keynote of discipline which has been defined as "a mastery of self which enables one to live in a community."

(Miss) L. P. H.

* * *

Spring Lake, Mich.

Dear Friends:

A letter published not long ago in the Parent Column brought up so many interesting questions that I should like to set down a few of my thoughts on some of them.

In the matter of obedience, I feel that the child should know that he is obeying. Obedience is essential to the peace and comfort of the family, and to the character that is being formed. A habit of willing obedience to authority is a marvelous asset all through one's life, and unquestioning obedience is many times essential to the child's safety. Willing obedience depends more upon the parent than upon the child. One's demands must be reasonable ones. As I look back from a distance of about 20 years, I realize that the rare occasions when I failed to gain obedience were when my demand had been unreasonable, and almost if not quite impossible, to comply with, and given, probably in a moment of annoyance or anger.

It is often better for the child's future for you to give up than to arouse resentment and rebellion. Every effort should be made to let nothing break down the good feeling, the fellowship between you and your child. Let us keep a sane and sound sense of values.

Let us be a little thoughtful as to when we make a demand. Let us try to get the child's point of view. If he be intent upon either work or play it is well to realize that he may be so absorbed that he actually does not hear us. Let us get his attention first and then call him to luncheon, or, prepare his thought for the unwelcome news that it is bedtime. Another fact is that we do have to tell him the same thing over and over again. It is unfair to call him disobedient when he has completely forgotten that we forbade him yesterday to do a certain thing. We must keep at it, but calmly, with no accusations or scoldings. We must be generous. We ourselves forget, too, and, upon occasion, we just willfully do the thing we know we ought not to do.

Let us beware of dubbing a child "naughty" when he is merely interfering with one's pleasure or pursuits. It is well to remember, too, that it is not beneath our dignity to request sometime instead of demand, or command, and also that small services merit a "thank you." One should be as courteous to the child as one expects him to be to us.

As to giving reasons for obedience, I think we should give reasons often enough so that the child has a basis for concluding that even though it may not be stated, there usually is a good reason.

Parents fail to gain obedience largely because they do not begin early enough. The foundation for the habit of obedience should begin before the baby understands language. We do this by refusing to let the baby merely have its own way. A baby who gets what it cries for, and whose toys are picked up as often as he throws them down is preparing for disobedience; and parents indulging every whim of the baby are making trouble for themselves and for the child. The early months and years are most important because this is a habit-forming period.

It is well at all periods to let the results of the deed come back upon the doer. We do not have to impose a penalty; it is usually at hand, if you are awake to it.

My little daughter, when she was about four, said to me, calmly and simply, "Why do I have to mind you?" with a slight emphasis on the "you." I tried to explain to her that even grown folks did not have their own way, and that we all had to do certain things because they were right or necessary; that I had lived in this world longer than she had and knew better what was best to do; that she was my little girl, given to me to take care of and to guide so that she would grow up to be good and happy, that to teach her to mind was part of my duty as her mother. She turned away satisfied, and I never had my authority questioned after that day.

Like any other good thing, to form the habit of obedience in our children demands time, patience, consecration to one's job, and an understanding heart. Solomon's prayer for wisdom must be ever with us.

(Mrs.) E. N. S.

What the Radio Provides for Great Britain's Schools

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

British schools find themselves well provided for by the British Broadcasting Corporation for the coming winter season. The hours of broadcasting are from 2 p. m. to 4:30 p. m. and include a variety of subjects. There are history lessons and stories for younger pupils; talks on nature study, music, and French and German, and courses on biology, English literature and speech, rural science on the soil and the school garden and, later, travel talks with a series of stories and concerts alternating with dramatic readings.

Each week there will be either a French reading and German dialogue or vice versa. In order to accustom the younger children to listen to the loud-speaker in school, Rhoda Power tells weekly a simple story of "Folk Lore From Other Lands." Eric Parker, a notable field naturalist, will give nature study talks in a series entitled "Out of Doors Week by Week" Sir Walford Davies carries on his well appreciated music talks. Special talks for secondary schools include talks on careers for boys and girls, such as "Salesmanship," by Lord Riddell; "Agriculture," by Maj. Walter Elliott, and "Electrical Engineering," by Capt. P. P. Eckersley. Another series has been given by experts in the following: Origin of Talking Pictures, Bridge-building, Explosives, Cold Storage and the Science of Large-scale Kitchens.

In rural science, D. W. Cutler from the Rothamsted experimental station will give five practical talks on plants and animals living in the soil, and C. E. Cutler will alternate on seasonal operations in the school garden. Travel talks on Canada, the West Indies, the Pacific, Australia and the antarctic will be given by such travelers as Alan Sullivan, Clifford Collinson and J. I. Hodgson. Lord Morris, an ex-Prime Minister of Newfoundland, is to broadcast on "The Deep-Sea Fishermen of the Grand Banks."

For nearly all these courses the B. B. C. issues illustrated pamphlets as aids to an intelligent understanding of the talks.

Schools That Stndy While League Works

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Geneva

DURING the sessions of the League of Nations it is sometimes an interesting experience to get away from the commissions or the Assembly and to enter the meetings of one or other of the summer schools which flourish at Geneva each year. For there you can find both youth and maturity; dreamers and practical idealists of many nations, studying and expressing themselves on the many international problems which are before the world.

These schools, especially those which are going on at the time of the Assembly, perform a useful function. They enable the student of the League to hear the constructive criticisms of well-known academic specialists from various countries, and to compare their remarks with those of the statesmen in the hall of debate. They make it possible for the newcomer to gain something of the history of the many problems treated and to see them in the light of general progress outside Geneva, and, what from the European standpoint is most important, they allow of lectures and discussions on international questions by citizens of the United States and countries outside the League. In a word, too, they admit of an eagerly expressed frankness, which would be impossible in official circles.

Yet perhaps their most important work is that they bring people of different nations together, and they make them face some of the difficulties in international relations. This aspect was well illustrated in the case of the summer school which was organized this year at the University of Geneva by the International Federation of League of Nations Societies and at which some 27 nations were represented.

There were three groups of lectures, one of which was given in English, one in French, and one in German. The listeners then had the opportunity either of concentrating on the questions raised in their own section or of improving their foreign languages as well as their knowledge by taking lectures out of one of the other sections. In any case, however, unity was promoted by the general discussions which were conducted in all three languages and at which interpreters were present.

During one of the discussions on a practical subject, those present, though realizing that they themselves could not bring about immediate disarmament, decided that they could affect public opinion. Then they should discuss, "How best can I convey what I have learned here to others?"

Books for Teacher and Child

In this series of 11 articles appearing on Tuesdays and Saturdays a teacher in England answers some of the questions commonly asked by young teachers searching for the best material. The books mentioned are published in England and in most cases also in the United States. They are intended merely by way of suggestion as to type of literature and may be supplemented through the help of booksellers, libraries, and publishers' lists. Many publishers on both sides of the Atlantic issue beautiful illustrated editions of the classics at reasonable prices, and in the case of the sagas, epics and similar literary material, many collections of stories wisely selected and suitable for young people are available.

VII—The Essay

By DOROTHY THODY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN APPRECIABLE amount of difficulty is usually prepared for when introducing children to a study of the essay, and in no work does one receive more faithfully what has been expected than in teaching. A great deal depends upon the age and general development of a class in deciding when and how to introduce this kind of literature. Individual children will have had quite a fair experience among certain essayists before an entire class is ready to embark upon this more exacting work, and those children who have already read a little and enjoyed it, will be a very definite help in securing interest from the other members to begin with. However enthusiastic a teacher may be, converts already within the ranks will give him cause for thankfulness. So do not hesitate to give individual attention to the child who is conceivably ready for the essay. With such sowing the harvest is assured.

Never labor to complete an essay in the initial stages, but take often a few paragraphs that you know will whet the appetite or raise a little controversy. When occasion offers, select a pen portrait, a picture or a character study, but let nothing be labored. A delicate transition from descriptive passages in a story to the essay proper has been successfully made by means of the extract from R. L. S.'s "Travels with a Donkey," which treats of a night spent out of doors. It begins "Night is a dead monotonous period under a roof," and ends with a beauty that arrests even the least likely class, "and houseless men who have lain down with the fowls, open their dim eyes and behold the beauty of the night."

Almost unaware, you have joined the author in his play of fancy about a chosen theme. A class will talk freely about this passage, (as indeed they will about practically everything you give them from that sweet pen,) will memorize it unconsciously in the talking, and add it quite definitely to their store of treasures.

This has been followed with a trifle from the "Sir Roger de Coverley Papers," an episode from "Rab and His Friends," or Leigh Hunt on "Getting Up on a Cold Morning." The surprise of the class at discovering that they actually liked this fare was quite amusing. As one child, still dubious, remarked, "I thought essays were only for grown-ups who like dull things." Too often, the mere appearance of the book of essays is against it. Dully covered books, close printing, the long regular paragraphs in many cases, dismay the child at the outset. "It's too full of reading," is the criticism they level at the volume. In a class unfortunately placed in this matter of books, the teacher needs even more resource in so presenting the essay that the criticism is withdrawn.

It is a matter for congratulation to publishers that many are now issuing, very cheaply, really alluring collections of essays. Too often the selections placed in schools have been frankly difficult and more suitable for older children than those in the classes to which are dealt the depressing fare. The adolescent who has been trained to read intelligently, and the child with a "flair" for literature, will extract plump and juicy kernels without undue effort, but for the younger children and the "awkward squad"—the feather-headed brigades that most teachers know only too well—it is worth while to spend thought and effort on sending them out on little skirmishes, bound on gathering "nuts in May," (a prerogative of youth) that they may set to later cracking of tougher shells with a will.

Making One's Own Collection

Where a mimeograph or duplicating machine is available, excerpts suitable for the children can be prepared—sometimes with the help of the children—and a richer and more attractive table spread before these young initiates.

Papers from A. A. Milne's "The Sunny Side" and "Not That It Matters"; extracts from the David Grayson books, notably "The Friendly Road," "Adventures in Contentment" and "Adventures in Friendship," parts of "Junior Modern Prose" (an English edition); pen portraits of Beau Tibbs, Sir Roger de Coverley and Thackeray's lazy boy made up a very tasty hors d'œuvre.

And so to weightier fare! R. L. S., introduced by someone who loves him, is pure delight. One boy of 12 will reread "The English Admirals" and "Plea for Gas-Lamps" with as keen a zest as he will "Robinson Crusoe," "Virginibus Puerisque" and "Across the Plains" comes in an attractive edition.

Following Up a Subject

As an introduction to some of Bacon's work, a paragraph from the essay "Of Gardens" was read, and followed naturally on T. E. Brown's poem, "My Garden," and was caught up with R. L. S.'s "Travels With a Donkey." The paragraph from Bacon was that dealing with "the breath of flowers," especially the close of the extract:

But those which perfume the air most delightfully, not passed by as the rest, but being trodden upon and crushed, are three: that is, burnet, wild thyme, and watermints; therefore you are to set whole alleys of them, to have the pleasure when you walk or tread."

Start always with what will capture the child's imagination or enlist his sympathy: and start, too, with anything that rouses deep feeling on your own part (provided it be within the child's comprehension). That invariably means success. Some teachers can take Charles Lamb as a beginning in essay reading and enchant a whole class. With an alert teacher who has always met his class in free discussion, there is no fear of his imposing his own taste on the children. His enthusiasm does but start them in the Way of Literature; they will make their own selection of the fruits of their journeying. They will choose and present their own material, when once he has removed the initial difficulties, if he will but give them opportunity, and they will defend their choice with vigor.

"The Lore of the Wanderer" is only one of many delightful collections of essays, enjoyable to handle, for the child who likes the out-of-doors. In this volume he will meet such writers as R. L. S., Hazlitt, Ruskin, Thoreau, Richard Jefferies, John Addington Symonds, etc. In another volume, "Selected English Essays," published on both sides of the Atlantic, are included Bacon, Steele, Addison, Goldsmith, Lamb, deQuincy, Leigh Hunt, Gosse, Chesterton, E. V. Lucas and W. B. Yeats. Frowde's "Book of English Essays," gives a reasonably comprehensive survey for school use between 1600 and 1900. Christopher Morley's collection has variety and interest. "Selected English Essays" chosen and arranged by W. Peacock, is the volume most familiar in the classrooms of English schools and, though in its chronological arrangement and general content, more suitable for the adolescent student, yet it is rich in material that can be given successfully, with a little care in presentation, to younger boys and girls.

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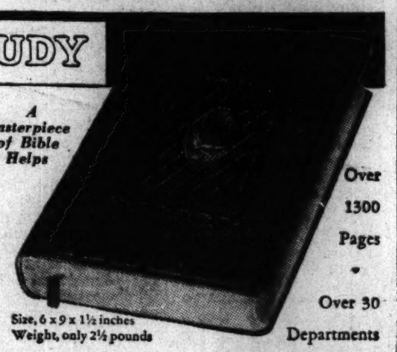

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THE HOME FORUM

"And Pass Them to One Another During the Race"

"'HAS no one told you of the torch race on horseback in honor of the goddess which will take place in the evening?'

"'With horses!' I replied: 'That is a novelty. Will horsemen carry torches and pass them one to another during the race?'

"'Yes,' said Polemarchus, 'and not only so, but a festival will be celebrated at night, which you certainly ought to see. Let us rise soon after supper and see this festival; there will be a gathering of young men, and we will have a good talk.'"

So was Socrates constrained to stay and the result of that "good talk" has come down to us inscribed with the name of one of the monuments of the world's thought, the Republic of Plato. Most readers pass quickly through the portal of this vast structure eager to penetrate the depths of its many rooms. But ever since the day my steps first halted here I have pondered this gracious scene which sets the unfolding nobility of the whole work in an atmosphere of mellow human fellowship.

If you turn with me to the beginning of the Republic you will recall how Socrates has journeyed to the Piræus, the port of Athens, for a visit at the new religious festival. As he and his comrade Glaucon start back to the city a number of his friends at the Pirœus overtake him with importunate solicitations for his company at the house of Cephalus. "You must not miss this spectacular innovation," they exclaim. And with a tolerant smile he turns back with them.

To this scene I turned back with him in thought, and upon it I have dwelt ever since a few days ago I caught sight of a small circle in which was engraved the seal of a newly founded institution of learning. Above, an ancient lamp sheds rays of light in every direction, and below, the words in Greek characters shed their no less brilliant light, "Lampadia echontes diadidousin allelois." As I first caught their meaning I came, by happy chance, upon their original place here in Plato. Then did the scene leap out before my eyes in his simple description as it did so many centuries ago to the eyes of Socrates and his friends. A starlit sky over the Ægean. Beautiful forms of the Greeks on noble steeds. Then lights, flaring forth amid the leaves of the lustrous olive trees. The race is on and the feat is to keep one's torch alight as one races down the course to hand the flame on to the next.

A novelty indeed, as Socrates exclaimed, this first torchlight race at the harbor of Athens in a far-off century. We know not how the spectacle impressed the hero of The Republic. Plato alludes no further to the episode; but the eloquence of meaning in the stirring spectacle must strike the most indifferent heart.

"And pass them to one another in the race." Will it seem mere platitude if we say "the race of human life"? Or shall we repeat a recent assertion that "civilization is a race between education and catastrophe." For it is that varied experience called education of which I think as I see these luminous words on the seal of an institution bravely launched for the instruction and inspiration of youth.

It is an old symbol, this of the torch of learning. Yet the circle of our experience holds no other visible form so instinct with the very spirit of true knowledge cleaving the darkness of ignorance like a flaming sword. Light from all of the past—how little, yet how much, can we receive from the spreading rays of recorded knowledge which floods our sky as the light of each day fills that space between the earth on which we walk and the overarching heavens to which we lift our eyes! The light of recorded history—how does it radiate from the mere chronicle of ancient manuscript or modern printed book! The lights of literature which illumine the experience of men in all ages and lift this experience into patterns of enduring beauty. The light of exact knowledge of the visible world of earth and sea and sky, of rocks and rivers and of every growing thing. The light of understanding our relations one to another and of one group to other groups in all the complexity of these human bonds. And the light of those omnipotent forces called Laws. Seek where we will, we seek in vain for a visible image which can so naturally and perfectly represent the one power which dispels "chaos and eternal night."

"'Let there be Light!' . . . and forthwith Light
Ethereal, first of things, quintessence pure,
Sprung from the Deep, and from her native East
To journey through the aery gloom began,
Sphered in a radiant cloud."

How wondrous that the many lights may shine for us at our behest! And all without the formal process of schooling in constituted centers of instruction. For with countless opportunities no one need seek in vain for knowledge. Yet with the scene at the festival in ancient Piræus before my eyes I think of that special act of passing on the torch that we call education.

Of the torches which flame with these many lights I think in these October days which see the opening of a new year in thousands of centers in every corner of the land where the light of knowledge is held aloft again. How fitting that in these October days the moving touch of autumn lights again torches of flaming color on the hills and through the woods as if to celebrate thronging youth who come again to seek the rays of light which shine for the inner eye alone! Rich and poor, gay and serious—what a host, they who will be the torchbearers of tomorrow, if they will receive the light and if the elder bearers of the light may find the skill to pass it on!

So do I hail the lamp which shines as the emblazoned symbol of a new center of light. I hail the luminous words caught from Plato's gracious scene. I hail the faith which caught the vision of a light that shall not grow dim.

P. K.

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Dual Attraction

I cannot remember what my own age was when I first read Dickens. . . . All that I can remember is that I began with the stories in Sketches by Boz—the "Tuggs's at Ramsgate" and "Mr. Horatio Sparkins" in particular, and went on to Oliver Twist. I may have been anything between eight and thirteen. What I can, however, state definitely is that when, the other day, Joan Virginia Merridew was given David Copperfield she was very nearly eleven.

Joan, I may say, is known in private life as Dumps, not because she has any tendency to depression, but on account of a certain soft and not unattractive rotundity, as of a dumpling. . . .

David Copperfield opened to Joan a new and wonderful world. She may not have understood everything that she spelt out, but the story of the little pale boy completely possessed her imagination—just as the adventures of the pathetic Oliver, whether at the workhouse or at kind Mr. Brownlow's or at wicked Mr. Fagan's, had possessed mine. Every moment that she could rightfully call her own, and probably many others, found her poring over the magic book.

She was perhaps a sixth of the way through it when the second most important day of the year arrived. . . . She was led by her father to the front door and was shown what he himself had chosen for her—nothing less than a Shetland pony, black, comely and tubby, and with a beautiful new brown saddle and bridle, all ready to be ridden. "A pony of one's very own"—does the world hold a more thrilling assemblage of words? . . .

The possession of the pony nearly turned her head, and might wholly have done so but for David Copperfield. The adventures of that hero still dominated her. The pony was the loveliest thing on earth, and to ride him was both rapture and triumph, but what about Steerforth? What about Peggotty? What about Mr. Micawber? What about Mr. Dick?—how could they wait? . . .

During the afternoon it was discovered that Joan was not present with the others. Her governess didn't know where she was. Her nurse didn't know. The others didn't know. "Where's Dumps?" was the universal cry. The rooms were searched in vain; the garden; the summer-house. No sign.

And then someone thought of the stables, and it was there that they found her. She had solved the problem of dual attraction. She was reading David Copperfield, seated firmly on the pony's back.—E. V. LUCAS, in "Events and Embroideries."

Evening in Africa

As blue as sapphire, rocky Gsoom
Is fading in a rosy sky,
Hills I've imagined had no gloom
More grand than this one seen with eye.

Westward of Djebal Hamra sink
The rays, and all Sahara's blue
Burst into little waves of pink
That fade as dreams at morning do.

And cliffs, unseen before, shine steep
On the horizon bright and long,
As cities only seen in sleep
And only spoken of in song.

Like sparks these glories I have known
Shall flash, though faintly, from my pen.
What was not given for me alone
Shall shine years hence for many men.

—LORD DUNSANY, in "Fifty Poems."

Going to the City

In the fall of the year 1829 I took it into my head I'd go to Portland. I had heard a good deal about Portland, what a fine place it was, and how the folks got rich there proper fast; and that fall there was a couple of news papers come up to our place from there, called the Portland Courier and Family Reader, and they told a good many queer kind of things about Portland, and one thing and another; and all at once it popped into my head, and I up and told father, and says:

"I'm going to Portland, whether or no; and I'll see what this world is made of yet."

Father stared a little at first and said he was afraid I would get lost; but when he see I was bent upon it, he give it up, and he stepped to his chist, and opened the till, and took out a dollar and gave it to me; and says he:

"Jack, this is all I can do for you; but go and lead an honest life, and I believe I shall hear good of you yet."

He turned and walked across the room, but I could see the tears start into his eyes. And mother sat down and had a hearty crying spell.

This made me feel rather bad for a minnit or two, and I almost had a mind to give it up; and then again father's dream came into my mind, and I mustered up courage and declared I'd go. So I tackled up the old horse, and packed in a load of axhandles and a few notions; and mother fried me some doughnuts and put 'em into a box, along with some cheese and sausages, and ropped me up another shirt, for I told her I didn't know how long I should be gone. After I got rigged out, I went round and bid all the neighbors goodby and jumped in and drove off for Portland.

Aunt Sally had been married two or three years before and moved to Portland; and I inquired round till I found out where she lived, and went there and put the old horse up, and ate some supper and went to bed.

And the next morning I got up and straightened right off to see the editor of the Portland Courier, for I knew by what I had seen in his paper that he was just the man to tell me which way to steer. And when I come to see him, I knew I was right; for soon as I told him my name and what I wanted, he took me by the hand as kind as if he had been a brother, and says he:

"Mister," says he, "I'll do anything I can to assist you. You have come to a good town. Portland is a . . . thriving place, and any man with a proper degree of enterprise may do well here. But," says he, "stranger," and he looked mighty kind of knowing, says he, "if you want to make out . . . you must do as the steamboats do."

"Well," says I, "how do they do?" for I didn't know what a steamboat was any more than the man in the moon.

"Why," says he, "they go ahead. And you must drive about among the folks here just as tho' you were at home on the farm among the cattle. Don't be afraid of any of them, but figure away, and I dare say you'll get into good business in a very little while." — SEBA SMITH, in "My First Visit to Portland."

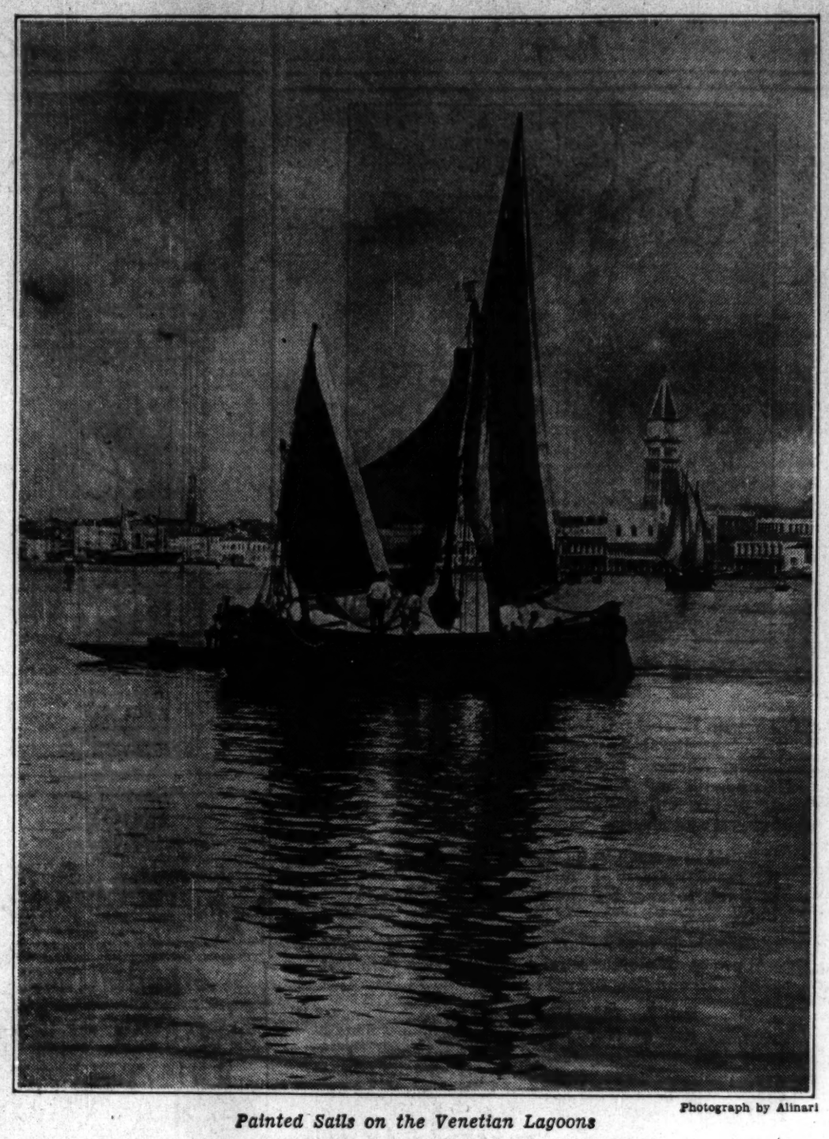
Summer Friends

A blue-clad boy of four sat on the step of the village drug store in the golden haze of a summer afternoon. On nearer approach the stranger saw great brown eyes that looked out questioningly from a small face tanned brown, in the center of which were two full, red lips half serious, half smiling. Thick brown hair was cut in the Dutch style then in vogue, the ends falling straight across his forehead down to the eyebrows. There was dignity in the slight, lithe figure. He eyed the stranger frankly, but said not a word. "He will sing for you," said his boy companion. "Not unless you pay me," the little fellow quickly interpolated. "How much do you want for your song?" the stranger asked. "Well," he replied with reflective deliberation, "I would want a penny." It having been promptly agreed that the price would be entirely satisfactory, the child sang in a high sweet voice a popular song heard everywhere. "What is your name?" the stranger asked. "H'r'ld-D'g'ras-'n'-I-live-ov'r-th'-h'rd'wre-store," he catapulted in one breath.

He took an immediate liking to the strange lady who had rewarded him for his song, and she was captivated by his innocent charm. After that they were often together. He was a quiet little fellow, easily amused. They took long car rides to the nearest beach. There he would sit in the sand and play with his pail and shovel by the hour while she read a book. He never was running about wanting something bought for him, nor wanting to ride on this or that contraption of the beach. Nor did he like to go into the water, which was not the only characteristic that made him unlike other small boys.

When the sun began to seek the horizon, and before the crowds were turning homewards, they would get into the trolley car for the return trip. He would sit close beside her on the nearly hour ride, and when she left him at his door he would know just when and where he was to see her again.

They spent many golden summer days together. When the time came for the stranger to return to the city, Little Boy Blue came to say good-by. "Promise you will come again next year?" he said with wistful eyes. And she promised.



Painted Sails on the Venetian Lagoons

Photograph by Alinari

ONE of the loveliest sights of any port or harbor is the incoming and outgoing of the sailing boats, in the radiant light of the summer morning, or, like bright homing birds, across the golden track of sunset waters. In Italy the fishing boats, known as the "paranze," usually go out two by two, and their sails and cordage, their dark sturdy masts, crowding home into the harbors, suggest an army with banners as the sails flap in serried ranks until one by one they are lowered, and the boats rock gently in their sheltered basin. Meanwhile the fishermen (or sailors if they be trading craft) are gone out of them, and are busied with mending and washing their nets or loading and unloading their cargo.

The sails of these Italian boats are of great beauty, rich in color, profusely varied in design. Red and orange are the favorite tints, and upon the decoration of the sails the owners expend their inherent taste and ingenuity, carrying on the tradition handed down from their forefathers who sailed these seas before them.

Often some figure or emblem is painted upon the sail; sometimes it is the sun in splendor; or a star or a fish or a cock; or a cross; or it may be a design of circles or stripes, or a combination of various geometric or conventional patterns; but always there is something to give individuality and that splendid color which, brilliant at the outset in its crimson or burnt-sienna tones upon the orange canvas, becomes yet more rich and mellow by exposure to the sea and sun, to rain and briny spray.

These designs upon the sails enable the men to recognize each other from a distance upon the water, and aid the watching wives and children on land to identify a homing boat while yet far from the shore. When the boats work together in pairs, the same device is repeated on each of the two which sail in partnership.

These decorated sails carry on an old tradition; and a careful study of them, and reproduction of their many quaint and varied designs, would furnish an interesting page in the history of Italian arts and crafts. That close student of Venetian things, Horatio Brown, who recorded so many valuable details of the seafaring life of the northern Adriatic, has related how these sails are painted on the Venetian lagoons; and the same system, or one closely resembling it, is in use along the other coasts:

The coloring matter is a kind of earth, like the reddle we use for marking sheep, which is sold in the shops of Venice. The earth is mixed with water and dissolved, and for a paint-brush one uses a sponge. The colors to be obtained in these earths are limited in number; they are red, orange, blue and pale green. The two latter are rarely used, and the majority of sails are painted in orange and red. . . . The process of painting is easy enough. You simply walk round the outline . . . with a sponge full of color, fill in the details . . . and lay on the background in large masses. The result is sometimes rude, but always effective. When the sail has been painted the color is fixed by dipping the whole three or four times in the sea and leaving it to dry in the sun.

Certainly the effect, often added to, as the sails are mended, by patches of vivid color, is rich and lovely.

Gottes Gnade genügt

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes.

ALS der reiche Jüngling den Meister fragte, was er tun solle, um das ewige Leben zu ererben, erhielt er zur Antwort, er solle verkaufen, was er habe, und ihm nachfolgen; und wir lesen, daß „er betrübt von ihm ging; denn er hatte viele Güter". Alle, die sich in ähnlicher Lage befinden, werden für das Verhalten des Jünglings ein mitfühlendes Verständnis haben. Man kann das durchaus aufrichtige Verlangen haben, dem Christus nachzufolgen, sogar glauben, man sei tatsächlich bereit, alles zu verlassen, um es zu tun; aber zuweilen verkennt man das damit verknüpfte menschliche Opfer und den entsprechenden geistigen Wert. Es ist verhältnismäßig leicht, Versprechungen zu machen und Treugelöbnisse zu wiederholen; aber ihre Kraft und ihr Wert liegen in der Erfüllung.

Auf Seite 146 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mrs. Eddy, daß Jesus „seinen Glauben durch seine Werke bewies"; und dies ist der rechte Weg für alle. Wenn man ernstlich beginnt, der Wahrheit auf dem Wege zu folgen, den die Wahrheit weist, ist man oft überrascht, was alles unbedingt abgelegt werden muß, weil es im Bereiche der Wahrheit keinen Raum hat. Diese Dinge mögen wünschenswert und harmlos scheinen; aber die Frage, die ins Auge gefaßt werden muß, ist, ob diese Handlungen oder Zustände dazu beitragen, unser Einssein mit Gott klarer erkennen zu lassen. Da diese Frage zu verneinen ist, bleibt nichts anderes übrig, als die Materialität aufzugeben. Die Wahrheit ist genau und läßt keinen Vergleich zu.

Ein Mann hatte einst das aufrichtige Verlangen, die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu befolgen, aber mehr oder weniger auf seine Art und gemäß den Eingebungen dessen, was er seine Vernunft nannte; denn er hielt sich für sehr vernünftig. Er hatte zu seiner großen Verwunderung beständig mit Schwierigkeiten zu kämpfen, obgleich er in seinem Studium treu war und wirklich, doch gelegentlich mit geistigem Vorbehalt anzuwenden suchte, was er gelernt hatte. Eines Tages wandte er sich sehnsüchtig an den Vater, ehrlich bestrebt zu erkennen, worin er geirrt habe; und ganz klar kam ihm die Stelle im 2. Briefe an die Korinther in den Sinn: „Laß dir an meiner Gnade genügen". Diese bestimmte Erklärung redlich ins Auge fassend, erkannte er plötzlich mit Bedauern und Erstaunen, daß er in seinem Herzen tatsächlich fühlte, daß Gottes Gnade ihm nicht genüge, sondern daß er noch eine Menge anderer Dinge begehrte. Er hatte vergessen, daß einem alles übrige Notwendige sicher zufallen wird, wenn man wirklich lernt, Gott allem voranzustellen. Das Erlebnis erweckte und demütigte ihn, und durch erneutes Verlangen, den Willen Gottes zu erkennen und zu tun, kam ein Tag der Freude, wo er gedemütigt und daher lobpreisend ohne Vorbehalt sagen konnte: Ich lasse mir an deiner Gnade genügen.

Wie im Gleichnis vom verlorenen Sohn der Vater den eigensinnigen Sohn beständig mit Liebe bedachte, so hält der unendliche Vater-Mutter aller Seine Ideen, die Kinder Seiner unfehlbaren Liebe, immer eins mit sich und läßt sie nie los. Da die Wahrheit nie weicht, muß der Irrtum weichen; und so ist die schließliche Erlösung der Menschen von allem Glauben an eine von Gott und Seiner Offenbarwerdung getrennte Macht oder ein von Ihm getrenntes Leben gewiß.

Auf Seite 264 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit zeigt Mrs. Eddy klar die Notwendigkeit, „alles in Gott, dem Guten, zu finden und keines andern Bewußtseins zu bedürfen", und dies stimmt mit der oben angeführten Bibelstelle vollständig überein. Jedes Bedürfnis des Menschen Gottes ist bereits für immer befriedigt; und alles, was in unserer menschlichen Erfahrung als dringliches Bedürfnis erscheint, wird durch bestimmtes, unerschütterliches Annehmen der Tatsache befriedigt, daß der Mensch in den Augen seines Schöpfers vollkommen und vollständig ist und ihm nichts mangelt. Jesus sagte: „Alles, was ihr bittet in eurem Gebet, glaubet nur, daß ihr's empfangen werdet, so wird's euch werden". Wir werden gelehrt, daß alles Wahrheit und ihre Offenbarwerdung ist. Die Offenbarung dessen, was besteht, wird nicht vorenthalten sondern wahrgenommen; und was der Mensch in Wirklichkeit hat, tritt durch Verständnis und Beweis in äußere Erscheinung.

Der Mensch hat das Gute in Fülle, und das Gute ist geistig; und durch Behaupten und Annehmen des Guten wird geistige Fülle sichtbar und in natürlicher Weise kundgetan. Dies läßt sich auf verschiedene Arten anwenden; aber wir müssen eingedenk sein, daß wir nur dann am wahren Bewußtsein teilhaben, wenn wir uns des Guten bewußt sind, und daß ein mit Gutem gefülltes Bewußtsein unvermeidlich das Gute anzeigt, mit dem es sich wesenseins erklärt. Je mehr Gutes das Bewußtsein in sich birgt, desto mehr Gutes kommt zum Ausdruck. So wird es offenbar, wie wahrhaft Gott, das Gute, allgenugsam ist, und wie Seine Herzensgüte (eine Auslegung des Wortes „Gnade") alle unsere Bedürfnisse befriedigt.

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Twilight Song Service

(Wright's Hill)

In the deepening twilight there floats
From the chapel above, the loved hymns of healing—
Hymns of comfort, of courage, welling up from grateful hearts
And bringing reassurance of God's power
To one who listens below in silent prayer and praise.
Great peace of God, be with us all!
Great peace of God, encompass us!
Speak to the waves tonight, Father, that they stand.
Stretch forth Thy hand and stay their power,
Calm them, that they overwhelm not.
For Thy voice is "mightier than the noise of many waters,
Yea, than the mighty waves of the sea."
This Thou canst do, O my God.

JOAN M. SNYDER.

God's Grace Enough

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN the rich young man asked the Master what he should do to inherit eternal life, he was told to sell all that he had and follow him; and we read that "he went away sorrowful: for he had great possessions." The young man's attitude of mind will be compassionately understood by all those who have been similarly placed. One may desire most sincerely to follow the Christ, even believe that he is actually ready to leave all in order to do so; but sometimes one fails to realize the human sacrifice involved, and the corresponding spiritual value. It is comparatively easy to make promises and to repeat words of fealty, but the power and worth of it all lie in their fulfillment.

On page 146 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes that Jesus "proved his faith by his works;" and this is the right way for all. When one earnestly begins to follow Truth in the way that Truth directs, he is often surprised at some of the things that must needs be put aside because in the realm of Truth they have no place. They may seem desirable and harmless, but the question to be faced is whether these activities or conditions will serve to bring a clearer realization of our oneness with God. The answer to this query being negative, there is nothing to do but surrender materiality. Truth is exact and admits of no compromise.

There was once a man who sincerely wanted to follow the teachings of Christian Science, but to do so more or less in his own way and according to the dictates of what he called his reason; for he considered himself a very reasonable man. He was constantly beset with difficulties, much to his bewilderment, although he was faithful in his study and really sought to apply what he learned, but with occasional mental reservations. One day he yearningly appealed to the Father, seeking truly to know wherein he had failed; and most clearly came to him the words found in the second epistle to the Corinthians, "My grace is sufficient for thee." Facing that positive statement squarely, he suddenly realized with sorrow and surprise that in his heart he actually felt that God's grace was not enough for him; he wanted a lot of other things too. He had forgotten that when one really learns to put God first, all the other needful things will surely be added. The experience awakened and humbled him, and through renewed desire to know and do the will of God there came a day of rejoicing when, humbled, and hence exalted, he could say without reservation, Thy grace is sufficient for me.

Even as in the parable of the prodigal son the father ever held the wayward son in his constant love, so the infinite Father-Mother of all holds His ideas, the children of His unfailing love, always at-one with Himself and never lets them go. Since Truth never yields, error must yield; and thus the redemption of mankind from all belief in any power or life apart from God and His manifestation is ultimately assured.

On page 264 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy distinctly shows the necessity for "finding all in God, good, and needing no other consciousness;" and this is wholly in accord with the Biblical quotation given above. Every need of God's man is already and forever met; and whatever in our human experience seems an urgent requirement is met at once through a positive, unwavering acceptance of the fact that man in the sight of his Maker is perfect and complete, lacking nothing. Jesus said, "All things whatsoever ye pray and ask for, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them" (Am. Rev. Ver.). We are taught that all is Truth and that which manifests Truth. The manifestation of that which exists is not withheld, but evidenced; and through understanding and demonstration that which man has in reality becomes outwardly apparent.

Man has abundance of good, and good is spiritual; and through affirmation and acceptance of good, spiritual abundance becomes outwardly and naturally manifested. This can be applied in various ways, but we need to remember that only when we are conscious of good are we partaking of true consciousness; also, that a consciousness filled with good inevitably indicates the good with which it is identifying itself. The more of good there is in consciousness, the more of good will be expressed. Thus it becomes evident how truly God, good, is all-sufficient, and how His lovingkindness (which is one interpretation of the word "grace") meets our every need.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

In Antioch

From palm-girt fount
The pigeons mount,
And gardens bloom with hollyhock
In Antioch.

The hot noons blaze
On pottery glaze,
Dooryards hide from the level rays;
The bearded scribe fulfills his days;
Bright-earringed girls,
As night unfurls,
Bring water jars and sheep that graze,
In Antioch.

The moon swings low
On domes of show,
And black-eyed boys pipe by a rock,
In Antioch.

WILL B. THOMPSON.

The Fargus Family

Mr. Fargus, who lived next door down the green, and outside whose gate the bicycle had made its celebrated shortage record, was a grey little man with grey whiskers and always in a grey suit. He had a large and very red wife and six thin and rather yellowish daughters. Once a day, at four in summer and at two in winter, the complete regiment of Farguses moved out in an immense mass and proceeded in a dense crowd for a walk. The female Farguses, having very long legs, walked very fast, and the solitary male Fargus, having very short legs, walked very slowly, and was usually, therefore, trotting to keep up with the pack. He had, moreover, not only to keep pace but also to keep place. He was forever getting squeezed out from between two tall Farguses and trotting agitatedly around the heels of the battalion to recover position in it. He always reminded Sabre of a grey old Scotch terrier toddling along behind and around the flank of a company of gaunt, striding mastiffs. He returned from those walks panting slightly and a little perspiring, and at the door gave the appearance of being dismissed, and trotted away rather like a little grey old Scotch terrier toddling off to the stables. The lady Farguses called this daily walk "exercise"; and it certainly was exercise for Mr. Fargus.

The eldest Miss Fargus was a grim thirty-nine and the youngest Miss Fargus a determined twenty-eight. They called their father "Papa" and used the name a good deal. When Sabre occasionally was at the Farguses on a Sunday afternoon, Mr. Fargus always appeared to be sitting at the end of an immense line of female Farguses. . . .

The Farguses kept but one servant, a diminutive and startled child with one hand permanently up her back in search of an apron shoulder string, and permanently occupied in frantically pursuing loud cracks, like pistol shots, of "Kate!—Kate!—Kate!"

Each Miss Fargus "did" something in the house. One "did" the lamps, another "did" the silver, another "did" the fowls. And whatever it was they "did" they were always doing it. Each Miss Fargus, in addition, "did" her own room, and unitedly they all "did" the garden. Every doing was done by the clock; and at any hour of the day any one Miss Fargus could tell a visitor precisely what, and at what point of what, every other Miss Fargus was doing.

In this well-ordered scheme of things what Mr. Fargus principally "did" was to keep out of the way of his wife and daughters, and this duty took him all his time and ingenuity. From the back windows of Sabre's house the grey little figure was frequently to be seen fleeting up and down the garden paths in wary evasion of daughters "doing" the garden, and there was every reason to suppose that, within the house, the grey figure similarly fleeted up and down the stairs and passages. "Where is Papa?" was a constant cry from mouth to mouth of the female Farguses; and fatigue parties were constantly being detached from their duties to skirmish in pursuit of him.

In his leisure from these flights Mr. Fargus was intensely absorbed in chess, in the game of Patience, and in the solution of acrostics.—A. S. M. HUTCHINSON, in "If Winter Comes."

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IN THE SHIP LANES

INTERCOASTAL tonnage for the calendar year 1929 showed a substantial increase over that of the preceding year. This appears surprising on the surface, although it should be remembered that the decline in Panama Canal cargo tonnages did not begin until the year 1929 was virtually ended, so that the intercoastal cargo tonnages were not affected in that year.

One of the surprising features of the reports for the year in question is the marked increase in the movement of general commodities to the ports of San Francisco and Los Angeles. From Atlantic coastal ports a total of 1,131,000 tons of goods moved to San Francisco, of which nearly one-third was from Baltimore, with New York and Philadelphia following in order.

To Los Angeles the westbound movement from Atlantic ports aggregated 1,373,000 tons, with Baltimore again far in the lead, followed by Philadelphia and New York in order. The explanation of this is that steel from Pittsburgh and adjacent steel mills moves at low rail rates to Baltimore for water movement to the Pacific coast.

North Coast Business

Another significant feature of the intercoastal cargo tonnages for the calendar year 1929 was the volume of business from Washington. This exceeded 2,000,000 tons, of which approximately two-thirds was from the Puget Sound ports. Breaking down that figure in turn the ports of Everett, Seattle and Tacoma in that order vied closely in point of Atlantic-bound tonnage, the latter two being separated by only a few hundred tons of cargo. As the United States Shipping Board reports do not analyze the commodities, no definite statement may be made as to what this tonnage was composed of, but it is generally known that freight from the North Coast ports is largely lumber and apples or other fruits.

In order that a comprehensive picture may be shown of the trends in cargo tonnage through the Panama Canal between Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, the figures are set up below.

INTERCOASTAL CARGO TONNAGE

	Long tons—		
	1927	1928	1929
Eastbound ...	7,843,770	6,686,576	7,387,131
Minus oil tonn. of	4,308,247	2,731,268	3,483,225
Leaving:			
Net dry cargo tons:			
Eastbound	3,535,523	3,955,308	3,903,906
Westbound	2,528,672	2,675,462	3,164,064
Total	6,064,195	6,630,770	7,067,970

Canadian Pacific Voyages

The steamship Duchess of Bedford will be used by the Canadian Pacific steamships for the West Indies cruises this season, as has been the case in the past two years. This vessel of 20,000 gross tons is ideally adapted to voyages of this character, having wide deck space, commodious and airy public rooms and staterooms, making her suitable for these cruises. She is a cabin type vessel in transatlantic service, but like the recent cabin ships brought out—is of a type and of appointments comparable to many first-class vessels. The two cruises are of 29 days each, covering 14 ports and going as far south as Willemstad, South America, and Cristobal, Canal Zone, together with numerous island ports. The first cruise leaves Jan. 9 and the other Feb. 13, both from New York.

Transatlantic Canadian Travel

The Canadian Pacific also reports, through William Baird, steamship passenger traffic manager, that the first five months of the 1930 season in the St. Lawrence River showed 4600 more passengers sailing eastward by vessels of that line from Quebec and Montreal than in the same period last year. To the end of September 1930 the total carryings of all classes were 40,700 against 36,000 last year. The total increase is 12.8 per cent and is looked upon by the Canadian Pacific as a justification of its ambitious program of expansion, which includes the construction of the steamship Empress of Britain now being built for this route.

New Sailing Days

The four sister ships of the Hamburg-American Line, namely, the New York, Hamburg, Albert Ballin and Deutschland, will sail from Hamburg on Thursdays instead of Fridays, effective Nov. 20. As the voyage to New York from that port takes eight days, this will result in Friday arrivals at New York. Eastbound the present schedule will be maintained, with weekly departures every Wednesday at midnight from New York. The supplementary ships, such as the motor vessels St. Louis and Milwaukee and the steamship Cleveland, will sail from Hamburg Sundays.

Steamship Schedules

Withdrawal of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's passenger-cargo service from the New York-West Coast of South America service has been announced and the two vessels engaged in this route—the Ebro and Essequibo—are expected to return to Liverpool when they complete their present runs, to be laid up indefinitely. A freight service only may be maintained by the line. The company is owned by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which also owned the Lamport & Holt Line, whose New York-East Coast South America service was suspended recently.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES

FROM NEW YORK

Thursday, Oct. 30

American Farmer, American Merchant, for London; Deutschland (12:01 a. m.), Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Bremen; Essequibo, Pacific, for west coast South America.

Friday, Oct. 31

Majestic (midnight), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton; Tuscania (midnight), Cunard, for Plymouth, Havre, London; Western World, Munson, for east coast South America.

Saturday, Nov. 1

Adriatic, White Star for Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool; Lapland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Cameronia, Cunard, for Belfast, Glasgow; Scythia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool; New Amsterdam, Holland America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Gripsholm, Swedish American, for Gothenburg; Augustus (12:15 a. m.), N. G. L., for Gibraltar, Naples, Genoa; United States, Scandinavian American, for Cristianstad, Oslo, Copenhagen.

Wednesday, Nov. 5

President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg; Muretania (11 p. m.), Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton; La Burdonnais, French, for Vigo, Bordeaux; De Grasse, French, for Plymouth, Havre; Columbus, North German Lloyd, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen.

FROM BOSTON

Friday, Oct. 31

Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Bremen.

Sunday, Nov. 2

Scythia, Cunard, for Cobh, Liverpool.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Wednesday, Nov. 5

Maui, Matson, for Honolulu.

Friday, Nov. 7

President McKinley, Dollar, for Orient.

Saturday, Nov. 8

Chichibu Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM LOS ANGELES

Monday, Nov. 3

California, Panama Pacific, for New York; Venezuela, Panama Mail, for New York.

Saturday, Nov. 8

Calawaii, Lasco, for Honolulu.

FROM SEATTLE

Thursday, Nov. 6

Wilhelmina, Matson, for Honolulu.

FROM TACOMA

Sunday, Nov. 9

Hawaii Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

FROM VANCOUVER

Tuesday, Nov. 4

Arabia Maru, N. Y. K., for Orient.

ARRIVALS

DUE NEW YORK

Friday, Oct. 31

Mauretania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; De Grasse, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Santa Barbara, Grace, from west coast South America.

Saturday, Nov. 1

Columbus, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Southampton; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Boulogne, Cobh; Hamburg, Hamburg-American, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Stavangerfjord, Norwegian America, from Oslo, Bergen.

Sunday, Nov. 2

Republic, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh; Carmania, Cunard, from Southampton, Havre, Cobh; Caledonia, Anchor, from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry; Statendam, Holland America, from Rotterdam, Boulogne, Southampton.

Monday, Nov. 3

American Banker, American Merchant, from London; Leviathan, United States, from Hamburg, Southampton, Cherbourg; Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh; Westernland, Red Star, from Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, from London, Boulogne; Stuttgart, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Cherbourg, Cobh; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, from Genoa, Naples; Kungsholm, Swedish American, from Gothenburg; Pennsylvania, Panama Pacific, from San Francisco, Los Angeles; Colombia, Panama Mail, from San Francisco, Los Angeles.

Wednesday, Nov. 5

Homeric, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Lafayette, French, from Havre, Plymouth; Santa Elisa, Grace, from west coast South America.

DUE BOSTON

Sunday, Nov. 2

Britannic, White Star, from Liverpool, Cobh.

Birmingham Gets Nursery School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — Nursery schools were praised as "the best groundwork for life a child can have" and hope was expressed that this city will continue to provide many such schools by Mrs. Wintringham, former M. P., speaking at the opening of the new Selly Oak Nursery School, here recently.

The new building, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. George Cadbury, consists of two classrooms built on the open-air plan, floor-heated and surrounded by a beautiful garden.

The school is the result of a voluntary nursery school established at Greet, Birmingham, by Miss Julia Lloyd in 1900. It is still provided for and governed by a voluntary committee, with the help of a small annual grant from the Birmingham Education Committee.

Dr. P. D. Innes, Birmingham Chief Education Officer, who presided at the opening of the new premises, announced that the City Council has included in its program for the next three years a scheme for three more such schools.

BRITAIN TO EXHIBIT AIRPORT LIGHTING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—There are to be two new sections in next year's British Industries Fair at Olympia to be held between Feb. 16 and Feb. 27. One of these is for printing machinery, which in previous exhibitions has been included in the stationery section. This year 5000 square feet of space will be occupied by exhibits dealing with offset, photogravure and other presses, as well as type-casting, composing and folding machines.

The other new section, which will probably occupy about 2000 feet of space, is being organized by the British Plastic Moulding Trade Association. This represents an industry which has grown to large dimensions within the last few years. The largest coöperative exhibit will be provided by the British Optical Instrument Makers, who have reserved 3500 square feet of space. A feature of this section will be working models of landing lights for airdromes and lighthouse equipment.

MOROCCAN MOTOR IMPORTS INCREASE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALGIERS—In 1929, 4892 automobiles valued at 102,200,000 French francs were imported both from France and foreign countries into the French zone of Morocco, against 3930 automobiles during the previous year.

France's share last year in the above imports was 87,339,000 francs and that of the United States 60,450,000 francs.

Imports of pneumatic tires in French Morocco last year reached 2200 tons valued at 42,400,000 francs.

Morocco is becoming more and more a market for motor vehicles of every kind, owing to the lack of necessary railroads.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Lewis E. Stern, Albany, N. Y.
Miss Annie L. Bunker, Bangor, Me.
Mrs. Bertha B. Potter, Bangor, Me.
W. C. Utley, South Bend, Ind.
Mrs. W. C. Utley, South Bend, Ind.
Leon W. Tice, Dowagiac, Mich.
Mrs. Regina Alders, Chicago Heights, Ill.
G. Jack Alders, Chicago Heights, Ill.
Eugene Alders, Chicago Heights, Ill.
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Fenton F. Harrison, Buffalo, N. Y.
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Mrs. Rose I. Levenson, New York City.
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Fred J. Mead, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Mrs. Corinne K. Chalker, Albany, N. Y.
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Mrs. Alvena Falk, De Land, Fla.
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Miss A. Gertrude Mann, Wichita, Kan.
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Mrs. Esther D. Jacobs, Nutley, N. J.
West C. Jacobs, Nutley, N. J.
O. G. Avery, Long Beach, Calif.
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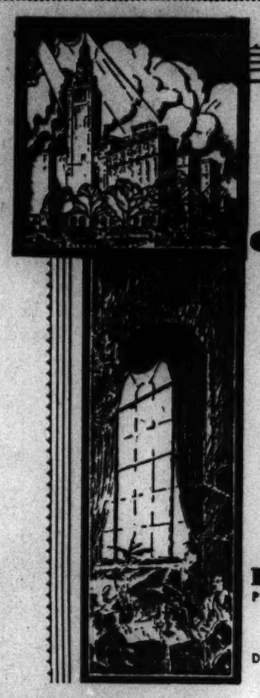

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STEEL TRADE'S PROSPECTS ARE MORE CHEERFUL

Turn Is Near at Hand—Rail Buying Gains—Building Demand Good

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Though the picture of the steel industry is still rather depressed in nature, there are several things to be said of a cheerful tone. The less favorable features are the 2 per cent decline in production to a rate less than 53 per cent of capacity, the continued slight yielding of prices and the poor rate of buying in many lines.

Yet on the other side of the picture are the evidences that the volume of consumption is at bottom and that any changes will be for the better. Moreover, there is a striking indicator of industrial expansion in the sales of machine tools. These were 18 per cent better in September than August, while in turn August had shown an improvement by 25 per cent over July. The figures are those of the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

Another cheerful prospect is this: In all the discussions, governmental and private, concerning remedies for unemployment, the necessity of increasing building operations is most commonly recognized. This means an extensive use of steel, for virtually all forms of building, whether for housing purposes or engineering projects, require this basic commodity.

Rail Demand Increasing

Building steel demand has been most consistently in the lead among consuming lines for many months. The unemployment relief plans may increase the use of steel, but at any rate it should cause the demand to remain steady.

Another pleasing feature is the improvement in demand for steel rails. Though tonnages are smaller than usual, and though the buying comes a little later than during many years, many pessimists had feared that such buying would be little more than nothing. About 500,000 tons of rails have either been bought for 1931 shipment, or have been inquired for, or are mentioned as a near-by prospect.

The largest outstanding rail inquiry comes from the Erie for 40,000 tons. The Chicago & North Western, which was expected to buy 30,000 tons, has taken half of this amount. The Atlantic Coast Line has ordered 16,000 tons. The largest prospective inquiry involves about 175,000 tons for the New York Central.

Inquiries and awards of freight cars have been the best since March. The Baltimore & Ohio will build 2000 cars in its own shops, requiring 20,000 tons of steel. The Illinois Central is said to be reviving its inquiry for 2300 tons, which it abandoned in the summer.

The Baltimore & Ohio is to build a bridge requiring 2200 tons of steel. The International Railways of Central America has ordered 1400 tons of rails and track accessories.

Scrap and Sheets Weak

The principal price weakness has appeared in iron and steel scrap and steel sheets. Scrap prices have come down 25c to 50c a ton in several centers. Galvanized sheets are selling at slightly under 3c a pound, Pittsburgh, a new low price since 1922. Auto body sheets sell at 3.40c a pound, a reduction of $2 a ton.

The sheet weakness comes despite the favorable sales showing for September, which revealed an increase of 43 per cent over sales in August, as reported by the National Association of Rolled Steel Manufacturers, made up of independent companies.

Demand for pig iron is about as low as at any time this year, following the good buying movement the last half of September and first week of October. Sales at New York last week were barely 5000 tons, with 2000 tons estimated sold at Boston, and 4000 tons at Philadelphia.

With the closing of the Adrian furnace at Dubois, Pa., virtually all of the merchant furnaces in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio are shut down, awaiting better market conditions. Only one or two are operating in eastern Pennsylvania and one in Virginia.

Tin Plate Operations Low

Operations of the tin plate makers have fallen to 55 per cent of capacity, compared with 80 per cent at the peak of the year. The new low price of $5 a box has not been tested as yet.

Better buying by railroads has caused Chicago steel operations to increase in average to 57 per cent of capacity from 55 per cent. There have been slight gains at Pittsburgh and Buffalo.

Copper and zinc prices have broken through to new low levels. Copper was selling at 9¼c a pound at the middle of the week. Zinc has sold at 3.95c a pound, East St. Louis, which is bottom since 1902. The price of zinc concentrates was reduced $2 a ton to $27, the nadir since the spring of 1922.

Lead is the steadiest of the metals. Purchasing has been a little brisker than average, and prices are unchanged. Tin prices closed the week somewhat higher than for the preceding week-end.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America	79	82	Lebanon		85
Am Union	100	110	Liberty	55	65
Bk of U S	30	32	Manhattan	94½	96
Bk Yorktown		140	Melrose	110	130
Bryant Pk	24	40	Merchants	90	100
Chase	114¾	117¾	Midtown	18	23
Chat Phnx	90	93	People's	350	450
City	125½	128½	Penn Ex	90	100
Columbus	165	195	Port Morris	20	25
Commercial	285	300	Prisco State	200	350
5th Ave	2550	2750	Public	85	
First, N Y	4125	4325	Queensboro		180
Flatbush	150	170	Seward	78	83
Grace	600		Straus	210	225
*Harriman	1500	1600	Textile	46	51
Industrial	150	170	Trade Bank	172	182
Lafayette	35	43	Yorkville	115	130

*Ex-dividend.

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Am Ex	210	240	Kings Co	2700	2900
Banca C I	262	300	Law Tle & G	248	253
Banca di S	40	45	M'facturers	67	68
*Bk Bur T	80	95	Midwood	140	160
Bk N Y & T	615	635	Mut Tr W	400	425
Bronx	48	55	New York	198	203
*Brooklyn	430	640	Times Sq	13	16
County	180	190	Title Guar	137½	142½
Empire	61	66	Title States	3250	3450
Fulton	510	530	West T & T	130	140
Guaranty	522	537	Westchester	1000	1100
Irving	40¼	42¼			

*Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO STATE BANKS

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Central	310	315	Peoples Tr	390	405
Harris T&S	675	685	Un Bk Chi n	175	180
Northern	470	475			

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANKS

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Cont Ill Bk	440	445	Nat Bk Rep	100	101
First Nat	487	492	Straus Nat	240	260
Foreman	482	487			

STUDEBAKER'S PROFIT HAS BIG SHRINKAGE

Studebaker Corporation shows net profits for the quarter, after taxes, of $643,689, and for the first nine months of the year $3,211,006, as compared with $2,699,480.01 for the third quarter, and $13,883,358.77 for the first nine months last year. After deducting dividends on Studebaker and Pierce-Arrow preferred stocks and minority stockholders' interest in Pierce-Arrow Class "A" stock, the balance of net profits applicable to Studebaker common stock for the quarter was $395,-881.68, or 20c a share and $2,418,-333.85, or $1.23 for the first nine months.

The comparative position of Studebaker cars showed a sharp advance in the third quarter, according to official registrations of new cars purchased by consumers, but the total volume of business available for the industry was much below the normal of the past five years.

EUROPEAN BUSINESS IS MORE EFFICIENT

WASHINGTON — That European business will emerge from the present depression at a new high level of organization and efficiency is the belief expressed by H. C. MacLean, American representative at Paris headquarters of International Chamber of Commerce.

"Companies which face heavy short-term debt maturities, large unsold stocks and reduced sales," he said, "are making energetic efforts to bring costs down proportionately to present price possibilities. Although many difficulties and liquidations are foreseen for the less efficient and fortunate, already the duration of the period of readjustment is being shortened by the alacrity with which hitherto unreached cost levels have been arrived at."

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ROCK ISLAND

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$10,465,819	$12,712,334
Nep op inc	2,272,857	2,658,203
Surp af chgs	1,219,424	1,709,275
9 mos gross	95,199,751	110,582,285
Net op inc	15,116,599	17,881,313
Surp af chgs	6,096,050	9,603,180

MISSOURI-KANSAS-TEXAS

	1930	1929
September gross	$3,921,429	$4,762,018
Bal for int	1,206,421	1,062,647
Surp af chgs	800,241	645,926
9 mos gross	33,703,193	*41,719,868
Bal for int	6,781,942	9,188,330
Surplus af chgs	3,108,525	5,360,940

*Includes $534,882 retroactive mail pay.

WABASH RAILWAY

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$5,061,906	$6,848,359
Net oper inc	749,379	1,468,231
Surp aft chgs	266,251	990,764
9 mos gross	47,572,984	58,569,245
Net oper inc	5,426,049	10,238,917
Surp aft chgs	1,746,302	5,995,974

ST. PAUL

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$13,579,564	$16,107,777
Net op inc	2,852,851	3,111,434
9 mos gross	109,285,214	*129,765,762
Net op inc	12,175,398	19,569,007

*Includes $237,538 back mail pay.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$2,252,808	$2,587,296
Net op inc	358,141	546,267
9 mos gross	18,958,795	20,365,007
Net op inc	1,863,620	2,608,135

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

	1930	1929
Sept. gross	$9,767,939	$12,091,974
Net oper inc	2,061,065	2,729,489
9 mos gross	90,752,818	107,717,677
Net oper inc	14,034,293	22,891,063

VIRGINIAN RAILWAY

	1930	1929
Sept. gross	$1,435,812	$1,660,719
Net op inc	664,530	979,003
Surp af chgs	404,490	431,386
9 mos gross	13,061,304	14,625,116
Net op inc	5,328,533	6,318,533
Surp af chgs	3,122,846	3,995,656

MOBILE & OHIO

	1930	1929
Sept. gross	$1,097,176	$1,516,413
Net op inc	14,432	267,635
9 mos gross	10,887,103	13,201,368
Net op inc	691,277	1,948,381

CHICAGO & ALTON

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$1,974,008	$2,440,842
Net op inc	*1,211	250,407
9 mos' gross	18,696,147	21,896,560
Net opr inc	431,458	2,710,610

*Deficit.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$1,691,120	$2,338,323
Net opr inc	92,407	525,570
Def aft chgs	143,178	*320,063
9 mos' gross	17,118,785	19,394,209
Net opr inc	1,777,368	2,553,030
Def aft chgs	198,866	*749,144

*Surplus.

WESTERN PACIFIC

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$1,813,705	$1,888,426
Net opr inc	686,682	443,915
9 mos' gross	11,675,828	12,987,239
Net opr inc	717,639	1,628,173

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$836,882	$1,065,987
Net opr inc	156,303	316,710
9 mos' gross	8,470,274	11,046,408
Net opr inc	2,864,913	4,135,359

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$1,303,190	$1,561,454
Net opr inc	227,094	266,364
9 mos' gross	11,646,685	13,348,103
Net opr inc	1,574,407	2,242,934

NORFOLK & SOUTHERN

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$555,164	$655,496
Net op inc	60,714	115,591
9 mos gross	5,225,975	6,243,008
Net op inc	483,462	998,384

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$2,223,956	$2,963,365
Net op inc	656,457	780,766
9 mos gross	21,635,780	26,162,958
Net op inc	5,756,928	6,203,729

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$1,258,133	$1,580,157
Net oper inc	149,367	269,586
9 mos gross	11,383,755	13,718,636
Net oper inc	947,045	1,982,670

RUTLAND R. R.

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$495,951	$590,024
Net op inc	107,681	153,696
9 mos gross	4,080,936	4,724,135
Net op inc	487,462	763,345

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$473,648	$723,543
Net op inc	67,338	181,327
9 mos gross	4,519,438	5,684,971
Net op inc	433,797	1,038,385

DELAWARE & HUDSON

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$3,440,753	$3,626,161
Net oper inc	904,654	929,030
9 mos gross	28,496,810	30,670,371
Net oper inc	4,498,518	5,683,991

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$1,577,082	$1,964,839
Net oper inc	238,607	468,117
9 mos gross	15,037,494	17,681,310
Net oper inc	1,770,498	3,767,327

DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN

	1930	1929
Sept. gross	$2,880,671	$3,630,759
Net oper inc	870,334	1,153,038
*Surp aft chgs	313,045	620,091
9 mos gross	21,489,418	24,925,788
Net oper inc	4,691,611	6,040,260
*Def aft chgs	151,739	*1,000,653

*After sinking fund on equipment trust notes refunding and improvement mortgage and general mortgage. †Surplus.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$40,939,549	$51,503,385
Net oper inc	5,617,804	10,438,800
Nine mos' gross	368,433,392	448,509,344
Net oper inc	46,639,745	81,866,510

SEABOARD AIR LINE

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$3,688,122	$4,199,317
Net oper inc	407,904	796,773
Nine mos' gross	37,668,985	44,455,915
Net oper inc	4,527,110	8,479,183

RETAIL CALL FOR CLOTH MORE URGENT

Merchants Find Stocks Low and Prices in Primary Market Firm

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The efforts of the various agencies, both governmental and private, to arouse the public to buy more freely as a help in reducing unemployment evidently are bearing fruit.

Many retailers of cotton cloth report large sales of the many bargains they are able to offer, and this is reflected in increased orders from them to wholesalers, converters and manufacturers.

Retailers are finding it increasingly difficult to replace the depleted stocks of their best sellers. It is pointed out that buyers must act quickly to supply their needs for the regular January-February sales of white goods.

This situation has been reflected in the sales of many converters, one of whom reports the largest sale of bed comforts in its experience of 100 years. Nearly all the big department stores report record sales of sheets and pillow cases for the last few weeks.

The large corporation printers report very satisfactory sales of printed percales since the recent rise in price. The large manufacturers of denims have announced that they will maintain the present prices of denims, viz., 12½c for 2.20s. In order to give employment to more hands without reducing the yardage output they have discontinued the 36-inch goods and will concentrate on the 28-inch goods. Sales of goods made of colored yarn have recently improved.

Prices Hold Firm

The primary cotton-cloth market was relatively quiet during the first half of last week, but the manufacturers held their prices firmly on the advanced scale established late in the previous week.

Spot and nearby deliveries of the most popular constructions, 80 squares 4.00-yard print cloth, sold at 8c and November-December deliveries at 7⅞c. Later deliveries were accepted at 7¾c and, with few exceptions, these prices ruled throughout the week. The rise in raw cotton late in the week had the effect of prompting buyers to place their orders before another rise in cloth prices. This brought a volume of business amounting to several million yards during the last half of the week.

The total volume for the week was highly satisfactory though not as great as the week before. There were several cloths called for which had not been sold for the last six months.

In the print-cloth division the 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard sold for 5½c, and the 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard at 6¼c throughout the week. The 39-inch 72x76s 4.25-yard increased in price for nearby delivery from 6¾c to 6⅞c, but the future deliveries were still obtainable at 7c up to December and 6¾c for deliveries beyond that date. The 38½-inch 60x48s 6.25-yard brought 5c for nearby and 4¾c for future delivery.

Sheetings More Active

Sheetings were somewhat more active, the 31-inch 48 squares 5.00-yard selling at 4¾c and the 36-inch of the same count and weight at 5c, but the 37-inch 48 squares 4.00-yard rose from 5⅞ to 6c for all deliveries. The 40-inch 48 squares 2.50-yard brought 8½ to 8¾c, and the 44x44s 5.50-yard 4¾c. There was a better movement in wide sheetings to the pyroxolin or covering trade.

There was more inquiry for drills, the 37-inch 3.95-yard selling at 5¼c early and 6c late in the week. The 2.00-yard weight was firm at 11c. Pajamas checks were stronger. The 36½-inch 88 squares sold early at 7¾c for spot and 7⅞c for future delivery, but later at 7⅞ to 8c for any delivery. Osnaburgs brought from 5⅜ to 5½c for the 36-inch 3.90-yard second quality, and 7½c for the 7-ounce goods. There was call for these goods, which had not moved for six months, for barrel covers.

Garded broadcloths 100x60s sold at 8c for any delivery, but the 112x60s brought 9⅝c early, and later 9¼c for spot delivery. Future deliveries brought 9¼c for deliveries this year and 9c beyond the end of the year. The combed broadcloths 128x68s moved at 12¼ to 14¼c, according to quality, and the 144x76s singles at 14½ to 15c, but later the poorer qualities sold at 14¼c for future delivery.

Interest in Fine Goods

In the fine-goods division interest was evenly distributed through all sections. Plain combed lawns 40-inch sold at 11 to 12c for the 84x80s 11.00-yard, but the 30-inch 88x80s 11.35-yard brought 7¾ to 8c. The 76x72s 9.00-yard moved at 8 to 8¼c.

Combed voiles 40-inch 60x56s with regular hard twist sold at 7½ to 7¾c, and the extra at 9½c. Georgettes 43-inch 64x56s, rayon-filled, sold at 35c for immediate delivery. Marquisettes 54x30s moved lightly at 7c. The 39-inch 88x140s 5.10-yard combed sateens brought 16 to 16¼c, and the 38-inch 140x72s 5.75-yard 12c. Single-end cantons 35-inch 96x100s 22-26 sold at 13¾ to 14c for nearby, but at 13½c for future delivery. The 96x104s two-end brought 19c. The 35-inch tussahs 96 squares moved at 21½ to 22c.

Regular rayon-and-cotton goods 68x64s sold at 15c with the 32-to-40-filament, and at 16¼ to 16½c with the 60-filament. Rayon-and-cotton dobbies 80x56s with carded cotton sold at 14c with foreign, and 14¼c with domestic rayon.

Rayon-Filled Crepes

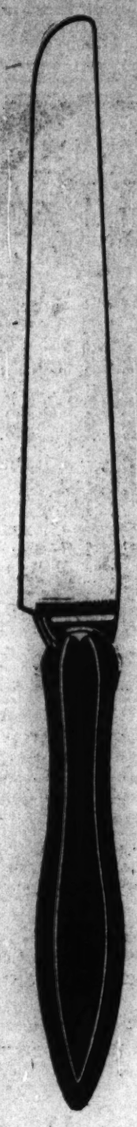
Rayon-filled flat crepes 76x60s 150-denier brought 17¾c and 18½c with 60-filament, but 16 and 16¾c with 32 to 40-filament. Acetate-filled crepes 39 to 40-inch 76x64s brought 22c with foreign and 23c with domestic rayon. Rayon-warp crepes 40½-inch 100x46s with 150-denier first-quality rayon warp and 60s combed crepe twist filling brought from 25 to 26½c. All crepes 42-inch 124x68s with 150-denier and 40-filament sold at 43 to 46c.

Rayon voiles 35½-inch 60x54s with 75-denier rayon moved at 20 to 20½c. The 39-inch acetate voiles 64x84s with 75-denier moved at 32c. Rayon-and-silk twills 40-inch 120x52s with 150-denier warp and three-thread Japanese tram filling sold at 32½c. Acetate taffetas 39½-inch 104x76s brought 42½c and the 35½-inch 92x40s rayon taffetas 23½c.

The 39-inch rayon twills 88x44s sold at 23 and 24c. The 37-inch 140x72s with acetate and rayon filling brought 49 and 50c, and the 120x60s acetate both ways 57c. The 37-inch twills 120x56s with 150-denier warp and 60s two-ply mercerized filling moved at 28 to 28½c.

TRUE STORIES OF NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS SUCCESSES • • NO. 2

BLUE KNIVES SAVE CUTTING



• A 33⅓% LOSS TURNED INTO NEW PROFITS

Through almost a century, a certain New England manufacturer forged steadily ahead. His skilled labor supplied a ready market with black-handled dinner knives.

For years a single wholesaler bought one-third of the factory's output. Suddenly this large customer died. His orders ceased. Thus the manufacturer faced the problem of either cutting his staff and production by 33⅓% or of finding a new market.

As most of his employees had worked for him all their business lives, he hadn't the heart to lay them off.

He decided to make a searching examination of the entire cutlery market.

Investigators visited household furnishing sections of the department stores. They analyzed hardware stores and window displays. They examined kitchen cabinets and apartment household needs. They studied the consumers' mind. They learned all about the modern tea room and table decoration.

"Knives are no longer merely instruments for cutting meat," declared their report, "knives are one with the decorative and ornamental scheme of modern living."

Instantly the black-handled knives became daintily-designed *blue*-handled knives. In this new dress they not only found a market that more than made up for the lost customer, but kept all the employees on full-time jobs at their regular wages.

New markets are probably awaiting a number of other New England manufacturers. As bankers, it is beyond our field to search for these markets. We have, however, made suggestions to several concerns that have set them thinking and working along totally new lines.

For both large and small concerns

Our 94 years of business experience and our thousands of valuable contacts throughout the country frequently enable the Shawmut Merchandising Division to present new opportunities to both large and small business concerns.

It is, of course, impossible for us to forecast what we can do for you. But if you are puzzling over a difficult business or financial problem we shall be glad to discuss it with you. Why not ring up our Merchandising Division at Hancock 6800? Perhaps Shawmut can help.

THE NATIONAL

Shawmut Bank

40 WATER STREET · BOSTON

DOLLAR'S POWER TO PURCHASE STOCKS GREATLY INCREASED

Based on commodity prices today and a year ago, one now can buy 25 per cent or so more on the average for a dollar than a year ago. In the case of many securities one can buy with the same amount of money 100 to 500 per cent more than a year ago, for many stocks are off 50 to 80 per cent or more from 1929 peaks. Some that were selling too high last year may be selling too low now, but care should be exercised in selections, as some may not be selling low enough, even at current prices. Following is a list of stocks, showing the number of shares to be had at current prices for the amount of money needed to buy one share at the peak last year:

Company	1929 High price	1930 Recent price	No. of shrs.
Amer Rolling Mill	144⅝	36⅛	3.98
Amer Sugar	94⅜	41⅛	2.29
Anaconda Copper	*140	33¾	4.14
Bethlehem Steel	113⅜	73	1.54
Burroughs Add Mach	98⅞	29⅛	3.73
Calumet & Ariz Min	136⅛	33½	4.06
J. I. Case	467	134½	3.75
Columbia Graf	88¾	13½	7.10
Coty, Inc.	82¼	13½	6.78
General Motors	91¾	34¼	2.64
Glidden Co.	64⅜	16¾	4.18
Gobel (Adolf	82	5⅞	11.33
Hupp Motor	83	8	10.35
International Harvester	143	61¾	2.29
International Nickel	72¾	17⅝	4.13
J. Kayser	58⅛	18¼	3.20
Kennecott Copper	104⅞	25⅛	4.11
Lehigh Port Cement	85	16	4.06
Magma Copper	82¼	20¼	4.07
Montgomery Ward	†137⅞	23⅞	5.77
National Cash Register	148¾	31	4.79
Radio Corp	114⅝	22	5.21
Remington Rand	37⅝	13⅜	2.14
Sears, Roebuck	181	81⅝	1.53
Simmons Co	188	15	12.53
Standard Brands	44⅝	16⅜	2.73
Studebaker	98	19½	5.09
U. S. Indus Alcohol	343⅜	63¼	3.83
U. S. Steel	261⅝	148⅝	1.76
Westinghouse Elec	292⅝	163⅜	2.33

*High for Anaconda old stock was 174⅛ in 1929 before issuance of rights at $55 a share on basis of two new for each five shares held.

†High for Bethlehem Steel was 140¾ in 1929 prior to issuance of rights at $110 a share on the basis of one share for every three held.

‡High for Montgomery Ward was 156⅛ in 1929 prior to issuance rights at $90 a share on the basis of one common share for every three held.

UNITED STATES LINES POSITION IS STRONG

Net profits to the United States Lines since date of acquisition to Sept. 30, 1930, were $1,538,378 after all serial payments on funded indebtedness, accrued interest, $600,000 in dividends to the preference shares, and reserves for all taxes.

The financial position of the lines as of Sept. 30, 1930, was $5,326,593 current assets and $1,459,624 current liabilities, with $2,192,905 paid on construction account.

The lines now have under construction two modern liners, each over 30,000 tons gross—the largest ever to be built in the United States—and to cost over $20,000,000, of which amount 75 per cent is to be loaned by the Government and the balance paid out of funds of the lines, provision for which has been made.

The year 1930 is regarded in the trade as one of the worst periods in a great many years, as to both freight and passenger traffic, but of late the future looks to be much more remunerative, according to M. B. Rogers, secretary of the lines.

BEECH-NUT PACKING

Beech-Nut Packing Company for the nine months ended Sept. 30 reports profit of $3,288,883 after charges, but before federal taxes, compared with $3,437,139 in the like period of 1929. Balance, after allowing for estimated federal taxes and dividends on the 45 shares of Class A preferred outstanding, was $2,978,787, equal to $4.66 a share on the 448,380 shares of common, compared with $3,138,904, or $5.03 a share on 428,000 common shares in the like period of 1929.

INCOME REPORTS SHOW DECLINES

Net income reports now available from 79 industrial and utility corporations, for the first nine months of 1930, show a decrease of 15.7 per cent from the corresponding period of 1929, according to the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

GENERAL REFRACTORIES CO.

General Refractories Company's September quarter net equals $1.25 a share on 300,000 shares, compared with $2.19 a share in the third quarter of 1929; the nine months' net equals $5.95 a share, compared with $6.21.

COTTON MEMBERSHIP SOLD

The New York Cotton Exchange membership of Arnold G. Frinse has been sold to John H. McFadden, Jr., for another, for $18,750, a decrease of $350 from the previous sale.

A Window in Wall Street

FEELING BETTER

While unsatisfactory business reports continue to come into Wall Street from time to time, the feeling is growing in the Street that such reports already have been discounted to a considerable extent by the stock market. Sentiment has been favorably influenced also by the fact that the general list has been inclined to ignore bad breaks in some individual issues.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS

The women in banking are by no means few, and there is an ever-growing opportunity for women in the investment field. Now the names of Mrs. Margaret Boyce Thompson Schulze and Mrs. William Boyce Thompson come into the news. Mrs. Schulze was elected a director of Newmont Mining Corporation a short time ago. Mrs. Thompson recently was elected chairman of Magma Arizona Railroad.

CLOTHES MAKE THE SALESMAN

A much improved condition in the men's apparel trade is indicated from reports coming from all over the country to John David, New York clothing merchant. In a recent address Mr. David stressed the advisability of keeping oneself well dressed, especially as an aid to keeping up business morale. Salesmen, he said, will benefit by a good appearance, particularly in times of dull business. He might have added that good times also can be made better by looking one's best. And if one looks his best during good times the habit will more than carry him through the comparatively short periods of slower business.

OIL'S TROUBLED WATERS

Faced with oversupply, the oil industry is casting about for a means to stabilize prices at a profitable level. Proration and general curtailment throughout the industry are championed by a certain group, the success of such a program admittedly depending upon the caliber of the leadership to be exerted upon the industry. But while attention is being called to the success of this program, an element of economic thought is becoming louder in its insistence upon the necessity of allowing economic laws to operate unfettered by artificial methods of price control. Those who believe in cooperation and curtailment are claiming that these two factors are carrying the oil industry through what otherwise would be a period of much disaster. Those who believe in the law of supply and demand say that when prices get low enough production naturally will tend to decrease. Of course, it is usual to hear this school admit that the period of transition will be hard. One interesting question being asked concerning oil is this: Who is bearing the brunt of curtailment programs? From reports that show domestic producers cutting down on their operations while importers continue to bring great quantities of cheaply produced foreign oil into the United States, it would appear that the domestic industry, with its domestic labor, is facing a twofold problem.

THE KEY TO COPPER PRICES

With domestic buyers of copper disinclined to increase commitments greatly until a more definite trend is established by business, the price of the metal appears to depend largely upon the ability of producers to bring about general curtailment of production. Foreign buyers are showing more willingness to purchase copper, seeing the price at the lowest level since 1895. The question of curtailment of output has its complications. Many times it has been demonstrated with what difficulty any widespread curtailment program may be confronted, even within the boundaries of the United States. Today curtailment has assumed an international aspect. Figures show that United States and Canadian production has been cut sharply, while that of Canada and Africa has increased.

MAKING THINGS SWEETER

A table without a sugar bowl is about as attractive today as a stock without a market, and sugar at a dollar a pound appears about as much of a bargain as some stocks were at their 1929 high prices. But both the table without a sugar bowl and sugar at a dollar a pound were quite usual up to the sixteenth century. In those "good old days" sugar was used only in the arts and sciences. When it became an article of diet, Great Britain was right on the job, establishing plantations in the West Indies. Britain's predominance in the sugar industry continued up to the '80s, but in 1902 Continental production had so flooded the British market that Britain had to threaten an embargo of European sugars to secure an agreement by which to protect her own industry. At the beginning of the World War, Britain was, nevertheless, importing about 85 per cent of her sugar. Her experience with sugar shortages durmg the war, however, has resulted in efforts to develop and protect a home beet-sugar industry.

CURTAILMENT IN COTTON INDUSTRY

NEW YORK — The cotton manufacturing industry of the United States is curtailing much more than domestic manufacturing industries in general, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. This is indicated, says the Service, by the fact that while the domestic production of manufactured products in general during September was equal to about 91 per cent of the average monthly production in the six years from 1922 to 1927, inclusive, the output of cotton yarn and cloth in September was equal to only 73 per cent of the average monthly output in 1922 to 1927.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 57⅛. De Beers was 6⅝, Rand Mines 2⅜. Bar silver was 18⅛d. an ounce. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 3⅛ per cent; three months 3⅛@3⅜ per cent.

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 27	Last Oct. 28
950	Acme Steel	35	33	35	33¾
100	Allied Motor	3	3	3	..
50	Am Con Pwr A	18	18	18	..
200	Art Metal Wks	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	As Tel Util	22	21½	22	22
200	Bastian-Bless	25	25	25	27
450	Butler Bros	7¾	7¾	7½	7¾
350	Cent Pub Ser A	20	19¼	20	19¾
2300	Cent & SW Ut	19½	18¾	19½	19
1100	Chi City pf	41	40¼	41	40¾
100	Chi Invest	4½	4½	4½	4½
2300	Common Edis	254	250	254	254
600	Cont Chgo	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
1000	Cord Corp	4½	4¼	4½	4¾
1800	El House Ut	26	24½	26	26¼
400	Gleaner C Har	20¼	19½	20	20
14000	Insull Ut Inv	46⅞	43¼	46⅛	46⅛
350	Kalamazoo Stg	31	31	31	31
150	Kellogg Switch	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5
300	Libby, McNeil	12¾	11½	12¾	12½
50	Lion Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
100	Manh Dearborn	25½	25	25	25¼
200	Mer & Mfr A	20¾	20	20¾	21
35000	Mid Utilities	23	22	23	23⅜
1000	Mo-Kan Pipe	12¾	11½	11½	11⅝
50	Morgan Lith	8½	8½	8½	..
100	Nat Ed Pwr A	23⅜	23¾	23¾	23½
50	No Am Car	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
100	Sangamo Elec	27½	27½	27½	27
1850	Seab Ut Shares	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
50	Sland Dredge	8½	8½	8½	8
250	St Dr ev pf	17	16½	17	17
50	Steinite Radio	¾	¾	¾	¾
250	Swift & Co	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Swift Intl	33	33	33	33
250	U S Gypsum	38½	38¼	38½	38
200	U S Radio	17	17¾	17¾	18
250	Utah Radio	4	3¾	3¾	4¾
965	Util & Ind	8½	8	8½	8¼
100	Ut & Ind pf	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¼
200	Vortex Mfg A	20	19¾	20	20
100	Vortex Mfg A	34	34	34	..
300	Yates-A Mch pf	5¼	5	5¼	5
Total sales 127,800					

Public Utility Earnings

KANSAS CITY PUBLIC SERVICE

	1930	1929
Sept gross	$830,114	$783,106
*Net aft tax & int	56,281	56,935
9 mos gross	6,187,103	6,672,134
*Def aft tax & int	278,904	347,413

*Before depreciation.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES TRADE

NEW YORK—Manufacturers of automotive parts, accessories and shop equipment reported increased shipments to wholesalers in September and the same level of activity has been maintained in October, the Motor & Equipment Association reports. Members' wholesalers also reported better business in September and October, reflecting the more or less general reports of an active retail replacement and service trade, the association says.

GENERAL PRICE ADVANCE IN A QUIET MARKET

Profit-Taking in Late Trading Reduces Early Gains —Closing Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—Recovery was again the order of the day in today's stock market, although trading remained light, and the movement was hesitant and cautious.

Late profit-taking reduced early gains. U. S. Steel and American Can lost advances of more than a point.

Copper shares were strong in the last hour, however, and Anaconda, Kennecott and American Smelting rose about two. Eastman Kodak was heavy, losing seven.

The close was steady. Sales approximated 2,100,000 shares.

Wall Street's attention converged upon the quarterly meeting of the U. S. Steel directors, after the close of the market. There has been considerable gossip in brokerage circles over the possibility of the declaration of an extra dividend of $1, as was ordered a year ago, but the financial community has not been very sanguine in its hopes of such a windfall. Nevertheless, shorts grew uneasy over the possibility, and many hastened to cover their commitments.

The further reduction of $116,000,000 in loans on securities as shown in the consolidated condition statement of weekly reporting Federal Reserve member banks was regarded with considerable satisfaction, for it made a total drop in that item of $341,000,000 in three weeks, leading to the hope that loans with impaired collateral had been rather thoroughly weeded out. The recent high total of these loans had caused considerable uneasiness in some quarters.

Corporate News

Earnings statements again made up most of the corporate news. Studebaker reported third quarter net applicable to the common stock of only 20 cents a share, but declared the regular dividend of 75 cents. The report of International Business Machines for the first nine months, showing net of $8.58, compared with $7.70 in the like period a year ago, was a bright spot, and was reflected by strength in that stock and Underwood Elliott as well. Radio-Keith reported $1.28 per Class A share for the first nine months, compared with 69 cents a year ago, although the third quarter taken alone was slightly below the like 1929 period.

September net operating income reports of the railways continued to make a better showing than those of August, and helped the recovery in the carrier issues. The moderate improvement reflected reduced operating expenses.

Bethlehem apparently was influenced by unofficial Wall Street estimates of third quarter net, which will be reported on Thursday. The oils were sluggish. The sag in both gasoline and crude oil prices still showed no signs of being checked.

Call money was again offered in the outside market at 1¼ per cent, although the official rate held at 2. Recent strength in the Canadian dollar caused moderate shipments of gold to Montreal.

Bond Prices Firm

The bond market maintained a firm trend in quiet trading. Both the foreign and domestic lists of investment issues reflected the gradual change in sentiment which has developed coincident with the improvement of the outlook in foreign countries and the share market.

The principal offering of the day was a $1,250,000 5½ per cent note issue of the Pennsylvania Greyhound Lines.

With call money virtually going begging, despite a 2 per cent official rate and concessions outside, banks were very active in adding to their investment portfolio last week. In a declining market banks added $126,000,000 in investments, their purchases being about equally divided between government securities and bonds. Accumulation of $63,000,000 in bonds represented a large increase over the previous week, and brought the total increase for the year to $867,000,000.

Fluctuations in the domestic list were narrow. Railroad bonds moved irregularly higher. Utilities were fairly steady. International Hydroelectric 6s and Southern Colorado Power 6s gained about a point each. Industrials were firmer. Crown Zeller 6s, B. F. Goodrich 6s and Hudson Coal 5s moved upward rather sharply.

Latin-American issues maintained their leadership of the advance in the foreign list. Among Brazilian issues, Sao Paulo 8s and 7s profited from brisk bidding. Bogota City 8s, a Colombian issue, were strong. British and German Governments were firm.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
December	11.27	11.56	11.26	11.56	11.15
January	11.45	11.77	11.43	11.77	11.26
March	11.69	11.94	11.63	11.91	11.55
May	11.90	12.15	11.89	12.15	11.76
July	12.05	12.37	12.04	12.32	11.93

Spots 11.65, up 40 points. Tone at close firm.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	11.42	11.62	11.32	11.62	11.25
January	11.52	11.77	11.45	11.77	11.40
March	11.78	12.00	11.70	12.00	11.65
May	11.96	12.26	11.95	12.25	11.82
July	12.20	12.42	12.13	12.42	12.07

Tone at close firm.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Decmeber	11.30	11.55	11.22	11.54	11.15
January	11.44	11.77	11.37	11.69	11.30
March	11.70	11.94	11.62	11.92	11.54
May	11.92	12.18	11.84	12.14	11.74
July	12.12	12.37	12.03	12.36	11.95

Tone at close firm.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	5.97	6.11	5.97	6.10	6.40
December	6.03	6.16	6.03	6.16	5.81
January	6.09	6.22	6.09	6.21	5.98
March	6.21	6.34	6.21	6.33	6.10
May	6.32	6.44	6.32	6.43	6.20
July	6.41	6.54	6.41	6.53	6.30

Spots 6.26, up 11 points. Tone at close firm. Sales, 5000; (American), 3300.

PRAIRIE PIPE LINE CO.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Prairie Pipe Line Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 a net profit of $14,041,400, after charges and taxes, equal to $3.47 a share, par $25, on 4,050,000 shares of stock, compared with $17,110,000, or $4.22 a share, in the first nine months of 1929. The net profit for the September quarter was $3,491,150, after above charges, equal to 86 cents a share, compared with $5,328,250, or $1.31 a share, in the preceding quarter and $6,135,000, or $1.51 a share, in the third quarter of the previous year.

CLAUD NEON LIGHTS, INC.

NEW YORK—Sales of Claude Neon Lights, Inc., and associated companies for the nine months ended Sept. 30 totaled $13,002,331, compared with $10,604,458 in the like period of 1929, a gain of about 22 per cent. Sales in the September quarter were $4,044,280, compared with $4,198,265 in the third quarter of 1929, a decrease of 3.6 per cent.

TUESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 28	Last Oct. 27
66	40	..	Ab & Straus	100	42	42	42	..
37¾	19¾	1.60	Adams Ex	2700	22	21½	21½	21¾
94	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	10	87½	87½	87½	..
1⅛	½	..	Ahumada	200	½	½	½	½
156⅝	96⅝	3¶	Air Reduc	7800	110¾	107⅞	108	109½
9⅛	4⅞	..	Alaska Jun	1400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
35¼	10¼	..	Alleghany	12400	13½	12⅛	13	12⅞
343	199¼	6‡	Allied Chem	2800	220	216	216	217½
68	39⅞	3	Allis-Chal	400	41⅞	41	41⅞	41¾
31⅛	18	2	Amerada	300	24½	23⅞	24½	..
10⅝	2	..	Am Ag Ch	4000	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
41¾	21⅞	..	Am Ag Ch pf	400	24	23	23	24½
23	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf ct	300	23	23	23	..
97⅝	60	2	Am Bk Note	100	63½	63½	63½	61½
21¾	8⅞	..	Am Br Bov	800	11⅛	11	11	10⅞
84	57½	7	Am Br Bv pf	410	59⅞	55⅞	58⅞	55
156½	108¼	4¶	Am Can	83000	122⅜	120⅞	121⅝	121⅝
150⅞	140¼	7	Am Can pf	100	149	149	149	..
82½	35	6	Am Car & F	100	39	39	39	36¼
116	75	7	Am Car pf	100	77	77	77	..
69⅞	37¾	3	Am Chain	100	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39½
51¼	36½	2¶	Am Chicle	1400	43⅛	41½	41½	42
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	900	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	15
59½	26	..	Am European	300	29½	29½	29⅝	29
101¾	36	..	Am & F P w	24500	44⅛	42⅞	43	43⅞
101	80¼	6	Am & FP 6	40	86¾	86¾	86¾	89½
111½	97¾	7	Am & FP 7	200	97	97	97	98
41⅞	27½	3¶	Am Ice	100	28½	28½	28½	..
55⅝	23¼	2‡	Am Int Corp	2600	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	25¾
4	⅝	..	Am La Fr	200	1	1	1	..
105	28½	4	Am Loco	300	33	33	33	32
14½	3½	..	Am Mach & Met	400	4½	4½	4½	4⅛
51½	18⅛	1½	Am Metals	200	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21½
119⅞	58	1‡	Am Pw&Lt	1900	65⅞	63½	63½	63⅞
107	99	6	Am P & L 6	—	101¼	101	101	101
87⅞	75	3½	Am P&L pf A	400	85	85	85	..
89½	80	5	Am P&L pf st	900	87½	87	87½	..
39⅞	20	1½	Am Radiat	31600	23⅞	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞
37	8¼	..	Am Repub	700	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12⅝
100⅞	35⅞	2‡	Am Roll Mill	2500	38⅛	36⅞	36⅞	38⅛
67⅞	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	400	59⅛	59	59⅛	..
103⅞	100	6	Am Smelt 2pf	200	100	100	100	100
79½	51	4	Am Smelt	5000	57⅞	55	56	55
141	133⅛	7	Am Smelt pf	100	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	..
22¼	3⅛	..	Am Solvents	600	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
52¼	29	3	Am Stl Fnd	400	31	30½	30½	30
33¼	5⅞	..	Am Solv pf	300	8⅞	8	8⅞	7
55½	38	2	Am Stores	100	40	40	40	39
69⅞	40	5	Am Sugar	100	45	45	45	..
110	96	7	Am Sugar pf	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	..
274¼	192¾	9	Am Tel&T	39700	201⅛	199⅞	200⅞	199⅝
114⅞	106	7	Am Type pf	10	110	110	110	..
124⅞	69	1¶	Am Wat W	3800	78⅞	76½	76⅞	77
44¾	20	4	Am Writ pf	100	26	26	26	..
17⅞	5¼	..	Am Zinc new	400	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½
79⅞	49	6	Am Zinc pf	100	53	53	53	..
53¼	20	1	Anac Wire	500	23⅞	22	23⅞	22
81½	33	2½	Anaconda	15900	36⅞	33⅞	36⅛	34⅞
51¾	30	2.40	Anchor Cap	1200	33¼	33⅛	33⅛	33
82⅞	71	7	Armour D pf	100	70	70	70	70¼
8⅛	3½	..	Arm Ill A	1900	4⅛	4	4	3⅞
4⅝	1¾	..	Arm Ill B	700	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
65	48	7	Arm Ill pf	100	48	48	48	48
13¾	5	..	Arnold Cons	400	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	..
28⅞	20⅝	2	Art Metals	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	..
50½	26⅝	2½	Asso Dry G	200	30½	30½	30½	30½
51	30⅞	2	Asso Oil	10	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	..
242½	194	10	Atchison	3100	206½	202¾	205½	201
65¼	50	5	Atl G&WI pf	100	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53¾
51⅞	21⅞	1¶	Atl Refin	3200	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜
106	99½	6	Atlas Pwd pf	60	100½	100	100	101
37	11	1‡	Atlas Stores	400	14⅞	14¼	14¼	14⅞
263¾	63	4‡	Auburn Auto	2800	77¼	75	75¼	74
60	52⅝	3.82	Aust Cred	400	52¾	52¼	52¼	..
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	300	68¼	68	68¼	..
9⅞	3¾	..	Aviation	800	4	3⅞	4	4
			—B—					
38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	1300	26⅞	26¼	26½	26¼
116	100	7	Baldwin pf	10	105	104	105	104
122⅜	79¼	7	Balt & O	400	82	81⅜	81⅜	81⅞
84⅝	75	4	Balt & O pf	200	75	75	75	..
110½	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	20	107½	107⅛	107½	..
84½	58½	3½	Bangor & A	100	61	61	61	..
34	14⅛	2¶	Barnsdall A	900	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	16¼
92	67½	4	Beatrice	2800	81⅜	79	80	..
109½	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	400	107	106⅞	107	..
6⅝	2½	..	Belding H	1100	4	4	4	..
57⅞	17⅞	2	Bendix	3100	19⅛	18½	18⅛	18½
56¼	31⅞	2	Best & Co	900	44⅝	44	44⅝	44⅞
110¼	69¼	6	Beth Steel	2600	75⅞	73⅛	74½	75¼
134	122	7	Beth Steel pf	400	122½	122	122½	122½
41½	232	1½	Blaw Knox	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅞
104	99	7	Bloomdale pf	10	102	102	102	102
69	16	1½	Bohn Alum	300	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	19
5	2	..	Booth Fish	100	2	2	2	2
90⅞	60⅛	3¶	Borden	2500	70⅞	69½	69½	69⅞
50½	16	3	Borg Warner	1200	17½	17	17⅞	16⅞
112	60	4	Boston & M	100	61	61	61	..
25⅞	12⅛	..	Briggs	1100	17	16⅞	16⅞	17
22¼	4	..	Broadway	300	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
78⅞	58⅞	4	Bklyn Man T	300	69½	69	69½	69
178¼	106¾	5	Bklyn Un G	400	116	114¾	114¾	114
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	600	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅜
117	107¾	7	Bucyrus pf	100	113¾	113¾	113¾	..
16⅝	5¼	1	Budd Mfg	900	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
14⅝	7½	1	Budd Wheel	500	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	7½
74	18½	..	Bullard	600	21¼	20½	21¼	20½
43	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch ½	900	27⅞	27¼	27¼	27⅞
110⅛	84⅝	8	Burns Br A	100	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
51⅞	25	1	Burroughs	800	27	26¼	27	26¾
48½	25	2*	Bush Term	400	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	25
118	108	7	Bush Blg pf	30	108	108	108	109
4⅛	1¾	.50	Butte Cop	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
5¼	1⅛	..	Butte & Sup	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
29⅜	12	..	Butterick	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅝
112⅞	47½	..	Byers	1200	54¼	52	53	52½
114	108½	7	Byers pf	10	109	109	109	..
			—C—					
77½	49⅞	4	Calif Pack	1000	53	52	53¼	52
30	13	2	Campbell	200	13½	13⅛	13½	13⅛
89⅞	33¼	..	Calu & Ariz	800	38	37½	37⅞	38½
33⅜	8½	..	Calu & Hecla	1200	9*	9⅜	9½	9
57⅞	50	5	Canada Dry	200	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53
52¼	40	..	Can Pac N wi	1000	43⅝	42¾	43	43¼
28¾	11⅛	..	Capital Adm	200	13	12⅞	13	..
362¾	107⅛	6	Case Thresh	3000	116⅛	110	112¾	110
132	115	7	Case Th pf	20	120	118⅛	118⅛	120
79¾	35½	3	Caterpillar	800	37¼	37	37	36½
12	9	..	Celotex ct	700	11½	10¼	11½	10¼
20	10⅝	..	Celaneze Corp	600	17	16	16	17
30½	20⅝	1½	Cen Aguirre	500	25	24½	25	25
65¾	30½	4	Cerro de P	800	32⅝	31	32¼	31
15⅞	4	..	Cert-Teed	100	4½	4½	4½	4¼
67⅞	18⅞	4.20	Checker Cab	1100	21½	20¼	20⅞	..
82½	43	3	Ches Corp	1000	50⅞	50	50¼	49½
51⅞	40	2.50	Ches & Ohio	1300	44	43½	43½	43
10	1⅝	..	Chi & Alton	300	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
17¾	6⅝	..	Chi Gt West	100	7⅞	7½	7⅞	7½
10⅝	1½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
52⅞	25	..	Chi Gt W pf	600	26⅞	26	26¼	26⅞
26⅞	8⅛	..	Chi M&SP	100	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅞
46¼	13½	..	Chi M&SP pf	500	15⅛	14½	14⅞	15
89⅞	45	5	Chi & NW	200	49⅛	48	49⅛	48
37	9	..	Chi Pneu	200	10½	10⅛	10½	10½
55⅞	30	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	28½	28½	28½	28⅝
125⅛	70¾	7	Chi RI	5 00	74	72⅞	74	72¼
110⅝	104⅞	7	Chi RI 7%	100	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	..
32⅞	15⅛	..	Chick Cot O	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
67⅝	32½	2.40	Childs	200	38	37½	38	36½
43	15¾	3	Chrysler	1500	17⅞	17⅝	17½	17⅞
109½	109½	..	Cin Gas & Elec pf	10	109½	109½	109½	..
13¼	3½	1	City Stores	300	4⅝	4½	4⅛	4
44½	18	3	Clark Equip	100	19	19	19	19
45	42½	2	Clev & Pit sp	20	44¼	44¼	44¼	..
60	25	5	Cluett Pbdy	100	27	26⅞	27	26
191⅞	133¼	6	Coca Cola	100	171	171	171	170
64⅞	49	2½	Col Palm	100	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51¼
35¾	12	..	Collins&A	100	14½	14½	14½	14⅞
103⅛	97	6	Col Palm pf	100	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	..
77	24¾	2	Colo F&I	3000	28⅞	27½	28⅞	28
87	42½	2	§Colum Gas	3500	46⅞	46	46	45½
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	107	106¼	107	106½
199	84¾	6	Col Carbon	2000	97	95¼	97	94¾
37⅝	10½	.75	Col Graph	1800	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	13
40¾	18⅞	2	Com Cred	500	22½	21½	22½	20¾
95½	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	100	88	88	88	..
44⅝	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	300	36⅛	36	36⅛	..
55	26	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1600	30¼	29⅝	30¼	29⅛
102⅛	89	6½	Com I 6½%	100	101	101	101	..
38	17¼	1	Com Sol	1500	19⅛	19	19⅜	19
20¼	9⅞	.60	Commwlth So	2000	10½	10¼	10½	10¼
104¾	98½	6	Com So pf	300	99¼	99	99⅛	..
19¾	7¾	..	Congoleum	1600	8½	8	8⅜	8
27⅞	12⅛	2	Con Film	1200	15⅝	15	15⅛	..
28¼	16¼	2	Con Film pf	1300	19¼	10	10⅛	18⅞
136⅞	92⅛	4	Con Gas	6500	99⅝	98½	98¾	98⅛
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	400	103¼	103⅛	103⅛	103¼
62	35¾	6	Con Ry C pf	400	40	35½	40	..
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	200	23⅝	23½	23⅝	22⅞
7	2⅞	..	Cont Bak B	300	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	3½
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont ak pf	300	73	72½	72½	..
71⅝	46	2½	Cont Can	1000	50⅞	50	50½	49½
37⅞	11⅝	1	Cont Dia Fib	900	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13½
77⅝	44	2.40	Cont Ins	400	47½	46	47½	47
8¼	2⅝	..	Cont Motors	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
30½	12	..	Cont Oil	1800	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅝
40⅞	12¾	1	Cont Shares	1600	13⅞	13½	13½	13¼
111⅞	74½	3¶	Corn Prod	4500	83	81	81	82
33	10	..	Coty	800	12⅝	12¼	12¼	12⅛
35⅜	25½	2*	Cream of Wh	300	32	30	31½	29½
93⅝	62½	5¶	Crucible	400	64¾	64	64¾	63¾
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	200	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜
19½	5¼	..	Cuba Co	100	6	6	6	6
65⅝	30	..	Cub Am S pf	10	33½	33	33½	33
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	300	41	40½	41	40¼
126⅛	99	6	Curtis Pub	100	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	100⅞
14⅞	4	..	Curtiss Wr	1200	4¼	4	4⅛	4¼
19¾	5⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	1400	5⅞	5½	5⅝	5¾
120	108½	7	Cushman 7%	10	110	110	110	..
90½	50⅛	3½§	Cutler	100	51½	51½	51½	51½
			—D—					
43⅝	18¾	..	Davison	300	19	18½	18½	18¾
181	140¾	9	Del & Hud	100	148½	148½	148½	145
153	97½	6¶	Del Lac&W	100	99	99	99	98½
80	35	..	Denv RG pf	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37
254½	139	8	Diamond M	100	213	213	213	213
10⅝	6¾	1	Dome Mines	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
145¼	90½	4¶	Dupont	2000	98½	96⅝	97	97¼
123	114½	6	Dupont	100	120	120	120	120
57⅞	25	6	Durham H pf	200	25	25	25	..
			—E—					
25½	8	1½	Eastern RM	100	10½	10½	10½	10
255¼	175¾	5¶	East Kadok	3500	192⅝	182½	183⅛	191
37⅞	12⅛	3	Eaton Axle	1000	16	14¼	16	15
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	2500	47¼	45⅞	46	46⅞
9¾	2¼	..	Elec Boat	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞
103½	44	1	Elec P&L	4500	54⅜	52¾	53¼	53
102	93	..	El P&Lt 6s pf	300	95	93⅞	95	94
79¼	50	5	Elec Sto Bat	500	54½	54	54	53¾
107⅞	90⅛	5	Eng P S 5 pf	200	93	92⅞	93	..
50¾	35¾	3	Equit Bldg	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
63¾	30¼	..	Erie	500	34⅞	34	34	34½
17⅞	48½	4	Erie 1 pf	400	47½	47¼	47½	47
43⅞	6⅝	4	Eureka Vac	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
30¾	4	..	Evans Auto L	200	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
			—F—					
39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	100	8	8	8	8¼
50½	27	3	Fairb Morse	200	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	..
27¼	6½	..	Fashion Pk	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
38	19½	..	Fed Dep St	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	..
90¼	59½	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	100	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	..
25½	12	3	Fed Screw W	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
43	26	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	29¼	29	29¼	29⅞
89¾	51	2.60	Fidelity Ins	700	52½	52	52½	52
33½	15⅞	..	Firestone	100	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16
87⅞	53⅞	6	Firestone pf	1600	57	55	57	57
61⅞	41¼	2½	First Nat St	400	42½	42	42½	41½
5⅞	1	..	Fisk Rubber	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
21	2⅞	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	20	3½	3½	3½	3⅛
21⅞	3	..	Fisk 1pf cv	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	..
52⅞	40	..	Florsheim S	300	39⅞	39½	39	..
50⅞	14	1	Follansbee B	200	16⅛	16	16⅛	15⅞
104⅞	58¼	2	Foster & Wh	3800	13⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅛
50	23¾	..	Fourth Nat Inv	300	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞
28⅞	7	..	Foundation	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	..
57⅞	16⅛	3	Fox A	22100	40⅛	38⅞	38⅞	39
99	83½	7	Frank-Sm pf	40	83½	83½	83½	..
55½	31⅞	4¶	Freeport Tx	1300	36	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
			—G—					
80	50	5	Gamewell	200	55¼	55	55⅛	..
7⅞	1⅛	..	Gardner M	300	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1¼
16½	5⅞	..	Gen Am Inv	200	6	6	6	..
111⅞	66⅞	4	Gen Am Tk	2600	70⅞	70⅛	70⅞	70
71½	29½	4	Gen Asphalt	500	30⅛	30	30⅛	30¾
74⅞	27	4	Gen Cable A	100	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	27⅞
101	96	6	Gen Stl C pf	100	96	96	96	..
95⅝	48⅞	1.60	Gen Elec	48900	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝	54⅛
12	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
61¼	46½	3	Gen Foods	5200	53½	52⅞	53½	53
108½	58¼	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	..
18⅞	5	.30	Gen G&E A	1200	6¾	6½	6⅝	6⅛
59⅞	40½	3¶	Gen Mills	2000	47⅞	45½	47	45⅞
109⅞	92⅝	5	Gen Mot pf	900	97⅝	97	97⅝	97
54½	33⅞	3¶	Gen Motors	33100	37½	36⅞	36⅞	37
44⅞	33¼	2.62a	Gen Ital Ed	400	35¼	35	35	..
32½	18	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1100	24	23⅛	23⅝	23⅝
21⅝	5	..	Gen O Ad	500	8⅛	8	8½	8
61¼	15¼	..	Gen Theater	6500	23⅝	22¼	23	23
19⅝	5½	..	Gen Realty	1300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	8
100	71	6	Gen Realty pf ww	100	72½	72½	72½	73
90	46⅞	4¶	Gen Refrac	1800	49	48	48½	48½
106½	34½	5¶	Gillette	1800	37½	36⅞	36¾	36½
20⅝	6⅝	..	Gimbel Br	1000	8	7¾	7¾	8
38	10⅛	1.20	Glidden	200	11	10⅝	11	10⅞
19	5	..	Gobel Adolf	2400	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7
47⅞	31	2½	Gold Dust	4800	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
58⅞	15⅛	..	Goodrich	800	16⅞	16	16⅞	16¼
96⅞	35½	5	Goodyear	2800	41⅞	40½	40⅞	40
13⅜	4	..	Graham-P	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
54⅞	12½	2	Granby	1600	14¾	13½	14	13
52	27½	1¶	Grand Silver	300	34	33½	33½	33
44	34⅝	3	Grand Un pf	200	39½	39	39½	..
25⅝	18	.75	Grt Nor Ore	400	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½
20⅝	10	..	Grand Union	400	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	11½
43	28⅛	1	Grant (WT)	1000	30⅝	29	29½	30⅝
102	64⅛	5	Grt Nor pf	700	68½	67¼	68½	66
34*	13½	1.40	Grt W Sug	200	16⅛	15⅞	16⅞	15⅝
120	103⅛	7	Grt W Sug pf	20	105	105	105	104
28	5	..	Grigsby Grun	1300	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
2	½	..	Guan Sug	100	1	1	1	..
98¼	79⅞	6	Gulf Mo pf	100	79½	79½	79½	79⅞
			—H—					
23¼	7⅛	..	Hahn Dpt St	2700	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
86½	59	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	500	65½	64½	64½	64
31¾	17⅞	2	Hall Print	700	20	19¼	19¼	19½
72¼	45	2	Harbison	200	46¾	45	45	46½
20	4½	..	Hartman B	500	5	5	5	5
17¾	3½	..	Hayes Body	200	4	4	4	4
31	15⅛	1.80	Hercules Mot	200	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	..
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	400	85	84¼	84½	85
108⅜	104¼	6	Hershey ppf	100	107½	107½	107½	..
29	3	..	Houdaille	800	6	5⅞	6	6
116⅞	44⅛	10¶	Houston Oil	2800	51	48⅛	48½	48
11¾	9½	..	Houston O n	3200	11½	11	11⅛	10¾
68⅞	40	4	Household F pf	200	66½	66	66	67
41⅞	21¼	4¶	Howe Sound	300	24½	24	24½	23⅛
53⅝	41	3½	Hud Man	400	43	42½	43	..
62⅞	19⅞	5	Hudson Mot	5800	23	20⅝	20¾	21⅛
26⅝	7⅝	2¶	Hupp Motors	1100	9¼	8⅝	9	8⅝
			—I—					
136⅞	97	7	Ill Central	300	100	99⅞	100	99½
136⅞	97	6	Ill Cen pf	100	113	113	113	..
32	15⅛	2	Ind Oil & G	500	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅞
17	3⅛	..	Indian Mot	500	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
28⅝	5¼	..	Indian Refin	67100	6⅝	3⅝	3⅞	5½
124	31	5a	Ind Rayon	100	47½	47½	47½	47¼
239	154⅛	4¶	Ingersoll R	300	194½	190	194½	..
98	63	4	Inland Steel	100	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	..
30⅞	8	..	Inspiration	1500	8½	8⅛	8½	8⅛
13½	8¾	.60	Insuran Sh ctfs	100	9	9	9	½
39½	20⅝	..	Interboro RT	500	29¾	28⅞	29¾	29⅜
7½	2⅛	..	Interoon Rub	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
197⅛	131	6‡	Int Business	1200	150	147¼	148	148
19¾	10	.25	Int Carrier	300	10	10	10	10⅝
75⅞	55	4	Int Cement	600	59½	58⅞	59½	59
14⅛	3	..	Int Combus	700	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
78	30	..	Int Comb pf	200	47⅜	46⅛	47⅜	½
115⅞	56⅛	2½	Int Harv	1800	62⅜	60¼	60¼	61
146½	140½	7	Int Harv pf	200	145½	145⅜	145⅜	145⅝
54	28	2b	Int Hyd El	1200	30	29½	30	29⅞
92	62	4	Int Match pf	400	66	65½	66	63¾
33	15⅝	2	Int M Mar	200	18	17¾	18	17¼
44⅝	16⅛	1	Int Nickel	31600	18¾	18	18½	18⅛
86	45	7	Int Paper 7%	70	45⅛	45	45	..
31⅛	8	..	Int P&P A	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
23¾	5⅛	..	Int P&P B	100	7⅛	7⅛	7½	..
101	75	6	Int Print I pf	20	75	75	75	75
45¾	31	3	Int Salt	1700	37½	37⅜	37½	37
62	51⅜	3	Int Shoe	100	52	52	52	51¾
112¼	101⅛	7	Int Silver pf	10	102	102	102	102
77⅞	25⅛	2	Int Tel & Tel	105700	32	31	31⅛	31¼
28⅞	14⅛	1	Interlake	1200	15	14½	15	14½
40	17¼	2	Inter Dep St	500	20½	19¾	20½	19
29	8	2	Inv Equ	800	8	8	8	8⅛
			—J—					
148¾	64½	3	Johns Man	2700	75½	73⅛	75	73
123⅛	116½	7	Jones & L pf	110	121	121	121	120
5⅛	¼	..	Jordan Mot	900	½	½	½	½
			—K—					
85⅝	44⅛	5	Kan City So	600	47	46	47	47
41⅞	15	2.50	Kayser	700	19⅞	19	19¼	19⅞
6⅛	1⅝	..	Kelly Spring	2300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
42	11	..	Kelly Spr 8%	20	15	15	15	14½
38⅞	19⅛	2	Kelsey Wh	300	22½	22⅛	22⅛	2
26⅝	7½	..	Kelvinator	2000	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	9
8⅛	1½	..	Kolster Rad	600	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
97	66	8	Kinney pf	10	70	70	70	69⅞
62¾	25	2	Kennecott	12100	28⅞	26⅞	27⅞	26
89	48	6¶	Kendall pf	70	48	44⅞	45	48½
36⅞	26⅛	1.60	Kresge	1900	28	27⅛	28	27½
70	48¼	1¶	Kress Co	..	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	..
35⅝	23⅞	1.60	Kreuger Toll	5400	24⅝	24½	24½	24½
48½	21	1‡	Kroger	1600	25	24½	24½	25
			—L—					
23½	20	2	Lane, Bryant	100	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	..
97¼	60	3	Lehman	1800	67⅜	66½	67	66
31½	13⅛	1	Libbey Ow	700	14	13⅝	13⅝	..
49¼	18½	..	Lima Loco	200	21½	21	21	..
81⅞	45⅛	4	Liquid Car	100	50½	50½	50½	49¾
95¾	42½	3	Loews Inc	34700	62	59⅜	60½	59
112⅝	85⅞	6½	Loews pf ww	100	101	101	101	..
99¾	84	6½	Loews pf xw	200	96	95	95	..
6⅞	3	..	Loft Inc	300	3½	3½	3½	..
70⅛	50¼	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	4200	55⅞	54⅞	55⅞	54
126	118¼	7	Loose-W pf	20	121	121	121	120½
51⅛	30⅛	1¾	Lou G&E A	300	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	32¼
138⅛	106¼	7	Louis & N	300	110⅛	110	110⅛	..
12	4⅝	..	Lou Oil Ref	500	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛
44⅞	14½	..	Ludlum Stl	100	15	15	15	15
			—M—					
70	46	2	McCrory pf	80	45	46	46	..
19½	14¾	1	McIntyre	100	18	18	18	18
89½	61	4¶	McKeesport	2000	76	74¾	76	73¾
88½	42	6	Mack Trucks	700	47½	44⅞	47½	45
159⅞	106¼	3	Macy	1400	116	114	116	112½
52½	20	3	Magma Cop	500	22⅝	22	22	21
75	46½	7	Man Elv gtd	70	57	55⅞	55⅞	54⅞
42½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	700	37½	36⅞	37	36⅞
32½	26	1.20	Marine Micl	1800	26⅞	26⅛	26½	26
48⅞	34	2½	Marshall F	300	34½	34½	34½	34⅞
8¼	3	..	Mart-Parry	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾
51⅞	32⅞	2	Math Alkali	1700	37⅛	35⅞	36	35⅞
61⅞	33½	2‡	May Dept S	300	37⅞	36	36⅛	36
40½	18	3	Maytag pf ww	100	18	18	18	18⅜
26¾	23½	1.89	Metro-Gld pf	200	26	25½	26	..
37	13⅝	..	Mex Seabd	2800	15¾	15½	15½	15½
33⅞	8	..	Miami Cop	600	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
77	41⅞	2½¶	Mich Steel	100	53	53	53	53⅛
33	17¼	2	Mid Cont	1400	19	19	19	19
53	19⅝	3	Midland St	100	20½	20½	20½	20⅛
28⅞	6⅛	..	Min Moline	200	7	7	7	7
66⅝	24⅞	3	Mo K&T	7100	28	26	26⅞	26
108⅞	81½	7	Mo K&T pf	800	83	81⅞	81⅞	83
145½	100	5	Mo Pac pf	800	103	102	102	101½
40	13⅞	..	Mohawk	300	14	13⅞	14	14
63¾	23	1	§Moncanto Ch	300	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26
49⅞	19⅝	..	Mont Ward	100	21⅞	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
16½	3	..	Moon Mot	300	4	3½	3½	3½
2	¾	.20	Mother Lode	300	¾	¾	¾	⅞
81	26¼	2	Motor Prod	..	32	32	32	..
20⅜	7	..	Mullins Body	300	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	..
53½	34	3¶	Munsing	200	37	36½	36½	..
			—N—					
25¼	9⅝	2a	Murray Body	800	11¾	11⅛	11½	11¾
58½	28	4	Nash Mot	2100	30¼	29⅞	30¼	29¼
26¼	7⅞	1½	Nat Acme	1600	8⅛	8	8	8¼
20	4⅞	..	Nat Bellas H	300	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅞
82	30	7	Nat Bel H pf	100	30	30	30	..
93	71	2.80¶	Nat Bisc	9100	81⅜	80⅝	80⅞	80
152	142½	7	Nat Bisc pf	200	148⅞	148¼	149⅞	148
83½	30	3¶	Nat Cash R	900	33¼	33	33	32½
62	40⅛	2‡	Nat Dairy	8700	44⅞	44¼	44¼	44½
39⅛	22⅝	2	Nat Distil	100	25	25	25	25⅛
189½	116½	5¶	Nat Lead	100	11	121	121	..
58⅝	30⅛	1	Nat Pw & Lt	18100	37½	36¼	37	35¾
4⅛	1	..	NatRadiat	100	1	1	1	..
62⅛	44⅞	2	Nat Steel	300	47½	47½	47½	..
124⅝	81½	5	Nat Supply	300	82½	82½	82½	82
41⅞	16	1	Nat Tea	200	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞
32⅜	9¼	1	Nev Cons	7200	10⅝	9⅞	10¼	9⅞
58	22	..	Newton Steel	500	25¼	23	23	25⅜
192¾	135	8	Y Central	1300	143¼	142	143¼	141½
144	84½	6	NY C&StL	100	92	92	92	90
324	174¾	5	NY&Harlem	130	190	185	188	180½
32	14½	1.20	NY Invest	1000	15½	14¾	15	..
128⅛	88	6	NY NH&H	500	91	90¼	90¼	91
135½	116	7	NYNH&H pf	200	117	117	117	..
17¼	6	..	NY Ont & W	400	7½	6¾	7⅛	6⅞
265	212½	10	Norf & West	200	217½	217½	217½	..
132⅞	80⅝	10a	No Am	6800	88	86⅞	88	87¼
105⅛	100¾	6	No Am Ed pf	300	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104½
15⅝	5⅞	..	No Am Aviat	700	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
55⅝	36	3.43	N Ger Lloyd	1900	36⅛	36	36⅛	37⅛
97	55½	5	No Pac	500	59¾	59	59⅛	58¾
			—O—					
32	21⅛	2	Ohio Oil	1600	22¾	22½	22½	22¼
34⅞	4	..	Oliver Farm	100	6	6	6	6
90¾	30	6	Oliver ppf	200	30	30	30	30½
46⅛	8	3	Oliver cv pf	500	9¼	8⅞	9¼	9
8⅝	2⅝	..	Omnibus	300	3½	3½	3½	3½
85	70	8	Omnibus pf	100	74	74	74	..
99⅞	63	8	Orpheum pf	10	70	70	70	70
80⅝	55	2*	Otis Elev	1500	62⅞	61	61⅜	60⅞
38⅞	16⅞	2½	Otis Steel	200	18	17⅝	17½	18
			—P—					
19½	10	..	Pac Cst 2pf	10	11	11	11	..
74⅛	46⅞	2	Pac Gas	2500	52½	51⅛	52⅛	51⅛
107⅞	64	3	Pac Lighting	1600	67⅛	65	66¾	64⅞
23⅜	8⅞	1	Packard M	9800	9⅛	8⅞	9	8⅞
64¼	46¼	..	Pan-Am Pet	100	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	..
67⅛	46¾	..	Pan-Am B	1200	47½	47	47⅛	46⅞
12⅜	2⅛	..	Panhandle	300	3⅛	3	3⅛	2⅞
77¼	46⅛	4	Paramount	11500	51⅞	50½	50⅞	50⅞
4⅝	1⅝	..	Park Utah	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
26⅛	4⅞	.606	Parmalee Tr	400	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	5¼
9	2⅞	..	Pathe Exch	3500	4¼	3⅛	4	3⅛
19⅝	5	..	Pathe Ex A	1800	8⅝	7⅛	7⅞	7
32⅞	9½	..	Patino M	400	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛
55⅞	26⅛	1	Penick & F	1300	41⅜	40	40⅞	41⅛
80	35⅞	3	Penney (J C)	1100	41⅛	41	41	40⅛
86⅝	64¼	4	Penn RR	4600	67⅜	67	67⅜	67
325	212	8	Peoples Gas	1200	228	220	228	223
164½	99	6¶	Pere Marq	100	112	112	112	109
27¼	11	1.50	Petroleum	500	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	1
44⅝	24⅞	3	Phelps Dodge	400	25⅝	25	25⅛	25⅜
104	99⅛	6	Phila Co pf n	100	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	..
57⅝	50⅞	3	Phila Co 6%	400	53	52⅞	53	53
25⅜	11⅝	..	Phila Read	2200	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
44⅞	20⅞	2¶	Phillips Pet	1500	23⅝	23	23¼	23⅞
3⅛	⅝	..	Pierce Oil	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
7⅛	2⅛	..	Pierce Pet	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	..
37⅞	27	2¶	Pillsbury	200	31	31	31	30⅛
50⅞	37½	3.14	Pirelli Co	100	40	40	40	40
73½	33	..	Pitts Coal	100	33½	33½	33½	..
110	70	..	Pitts Coal pf	300	74	72	74	..
24⅛	9⅛	..	Pitts-United	300	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	15
34⅞	16⅞	2	Poore & Co B	400	20⅛	20	20⅛	20⅛
103	66	7	Post Tel pf	200	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	66
55	22	2¶	Prairie O&G	1300	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	22⅛
60	27½	3¶	Prairie P L	2400	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛	37⅞
78⅞	53⅜	2.40	Proctor & G	700	68	67⅜	67⅞	68
123⅞	79	3.40	Pub Serv	3500	85⅞	84⅞	85⅛	85⅛
100	91⅞	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	98	98	98	98
117	106⅛	6	Pub Serv 6%	500	112	111⅞	112	110⅞
158	143	8	Pub Serv 7%	100	152	152	152	..
89⅞	54	4	Pullman	1500	58⅛	55⅞	56⅛	55⅛
8⅛	1	..	Punta. Sug	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
37⅛	10⅞	1.50	Pure Oil	2100	13⅛	12⅞	13	12⅞
114⅛	104	8	Pure Oil pf	10	105	105	105	..
88⅝	52	4	Purity Bk	1300	59	57	58⅛	56
			—R—					
69⅜	20	..	Radio	45000	22⅞	21⅞	22	22⅛
85	52⅞	5	Radio pf B	100	56⅞	56	56	55⅞
50	17⅛	..	Radio-Keith	9500	25	23⅞	23⅞	24
58⅞	19⅞	2.60	Raybestos	1300	21	20	21	19⅞
141⅛	94	4	Reading	100	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96
46½	18	1.60	Rem Rand	4000	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	19
14⅞	8⅛	.80¶	Reo Motors	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
70⅛	18	4	Repub Stl	2400	22¾	21⅝	22¼	21½
95⅛	54	6	Repub Stl pf	1000	61	60¼	60¼	60
34⅝	14	2	Rey Metals	2000	17⅞	16⅝	17⅞	..
7½	2	..	Reynolds S	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
28¼	6	2	Richfield Oil	1300	6½	6⅛	6½	6½
23⅜	7⅝	..	Rio Grande O	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
59⅞	31	2.50	Ritter-D	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	..
48⅝	21	2.20	Rossia Ins	2600	25¾	25	25	25½
56½	43	3.21	Royal Dutch	1400	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛	44⅞
			—S—					
122⅜	51½	5	Safeway S	1000	56½	55¼	55⅝	54½
109½	97	7	Safew S 7%	20	97	97	97	..
57¼	28	2¶	St Joseph	700	30½	29⅞	30½	29
118⅞	64½	8	StL & SF	100	74	73⅛	74	72
101	78	6	StL & SF pf	100	81	81	81	80½
31⅜	15½	2	Savage A	1300	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16½
12½	1⅝	..	Ceabd AL	1800	2⅞	2	2⅞	2⅛
28	3	..	Seabd AL pf	400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞
100⅝	48⅝	2½‡	Sears Roe	2700	52½	51	51⅞	51½
3½	1⅝	..	Seneca Cop	700	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1½
13½	4½	..	Servel	1400	5	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝
27⅞	16	..	Sharp Dohme	1300	19⅛	17⅞	19¼	..
52	25⅝	1¶	Shattuck	1000	29⅜	28¼	29¼	28½
25½	9⅝	..	Shell Union	2000	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
35	7⅝	..	Shubert Th	600	9	8½	8¾	8
94⅞	15	..	Simmons	2800	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	15
37	8	1.60	Simms Pet	400	10¼	9¾	10¼	10
32	13	2¶	Sinclair	4600	14¼	14	14⅛	14
42	17¾	2	Skelly Oil	300	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18¾
118	95½	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	400	103	102¾	103	..
72	47⅞	2	So Calif Ed	1600	52¾	51¼	52	50½
127	102½	6	So Pacific	1400	106	104⅞	105	104½
30¾	11⅛	2	§So PR Sug	1000	17½	16	17¼	16
136¾	68¾	8	So Railway	1500	75	73½	74⅝	75
96	92	6	Spang Ch pf	10	93	93	93	93
30½	11¾	1	Sparks With	400	12⅝	12¾	12⅞	12½
10½	3	..	Spear & Co	20	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	12	.80	Spen Kellogg	100	12	12	12	..
114¼	107¾	..	Sta Gas 7% pf	100	109	109	109	..
29¼	15⅝	1.50	Sta Brands	13500	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
104	96½	..	Sta Gas 6% pf	100	100	100	100	..
129¼	70¼	3.50	Sta Gas	3100	79½	77	77	78½
67	61⅝	4	Sta Gas pf	400	63	63	63	63
15½	3⅝	..	Sta Inv	100	4	4	4	4
106⅞	98	5	Sta Oil Ex	200	105	105	105	..
75	51	2.50‡	Sta Oil Cal	2400	53	52⅛	52½	52
49	19	2	Sta Oil Kan	400	20¾	20½	20¾	20⅝
84⅞	52	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	11100	55⅞	54¾	55⅛	54⅝
40⅝	25½	1.60	Sta Oil NY	5600	27½	27⅛	27⅛	27
20⅛	4⅛	..	Sterling	400	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5¼
14⅝	8¾	1.20	Sterling pf	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
48	31⅞	3	Ster cv pf	100	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	32⅞
47	17⅛	2	St-Warner	2600	21⅞	20	20	21⅞
113⅞	52⅞	4	Stone & Web	4400	59⅞	57⅞	58	57⅞
47⅛	19¾	3	Studebaker	6500	23½	20½	22⅞	22
70	50	1§	Sun Oil	1300	54⅛	54	54	53⅛
108⅞	102½	6	Sun Il pf	50	107	107	107	..
9⅞	1½	..	Super Oil	100	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
45½	32½	2½	Superheater	300	34⅛	34	34	..
29⅞	7¼	..	Super Steel	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
			—T—					
26⅛	15⅝	1.20¶	Telautograph	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛
17	8⅛	1	Tenn Cop	200	9	8⅞	9	8⅞
60⅛	38⅞	3	Tex Co	4500	41½	40⅞	40⅞	40¾
67⅞	48⅛	4	Tex Gulf S	900	54⅞	54	54⅛	54
145	105	5	Tex & Pac	200	111½	110½	111½	109½
14⅛	5½	..	Tex & P Coal	600	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	6
32⅜	13⅞	..	Tex & P LT	1300	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞	16½
36⅞	16⅞	1.60	Thatcher	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	..
26⅞	6⅛	..	Thermoid	800	7⅞	6½	6⅞	6½
18⅞	5⅛	..	Thom Star	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	..
31	106	.80	Tidewater	100	15½	15½	15½	..
17⅞	9⅞	.60	Tidewat As	4300	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	10
89⅞	70	6	Tidewat A pf	100	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	70⅛
21⅞	8	.80	Timken-et	16	10⅛	9½	10⅛	9½
89⅞	48⅛	3	Timken	1300	53½	52	53⅛	51½
25⅞	16⅛	1	Transamer	175	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	18½
20⅛	9⅛	..	Tri-Cont	1300	11⅞	11	11⅞	10¾
96½	89⅛	6	Tri-Cont pf	300	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
41⅞	28⅛	2.50	Trico	200	32¼	32	32	..
			—U—					
138	65	5	Underwood	900	73½	70¾	73	71¼
106⅝	59	2.60	Un Carbide	13500	66⅛	64⅛	66	64⅝
50	28⅛	3‡	Un Oil Cal	700	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞	29⅞
242⅝	193⅛	10	Un Pacific	600	200	198	198⅛	198
88⅝	82⅛	4	Un Pac pf	100	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅜
38⅛	25	1.50	Un Tk Car	2600	25⅛	25	25	25
99	31⅛	..	Uni Air T	3800	38	35	36⅞	38
77⅞	64⅞	3	Uni Air T pf	100	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	..
58⅜	35	1.60	Uni Biscuit	600	40⅛	38⅛	39⅛	40*
84	28⅝	2	Unit Carbon	800	33	33	33	32⅛
52	30⅞	.80	Unit Corp	37000	23⅞	22⅞	23	22⅞
53½	46⅞	3	Unit Corp pf	700	49	48⅞	49	48⅞
106	65	4	Uni Fruit	3300	68	66⅛	67⅞	66
49⅞	28⅛	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	13900	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
32⅞	22	2	Uni Piece Dye	200	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	27⅞
32⅞	9	..	US & F Sec	200	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
101	85⅛	6	US & For S pf	100	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
103	27½	3	US Freight	200	37	36	37	37
30⅞	10⅛	2	US Hoffman	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅛
139⅞	58⅛	6¶	US Ind Alco	4400	68⅛	66	67⅞	66⅞
15⅛	6	..	US Leather	600	7⅞	7	7⅛	6⅛
20	9	..	US Lea A	200	12	12	11⅞	..
94	66⅛	7	US Lea ppf	100	68	68	68	..
38⅛	18⅛	2	US Pipe&Fd	1000	28⅞	27⅞	28	28⅛
75⅛	32	3	US Realty	1200	41	39⅞	40⅞	38⅞
35	11	..	US Rubber	2200	14⅛	13⅞	14¼	14
63⅞	31⅛	..	US Rub 1pf	900	25	24	25	24
36½	17⅛	1	US Smelt	600	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	20¼
198¾	143¼	7	US Steel	57800	154⅜	152¼	152¼	152¾
151¼	141	7	US Steel pf	900	148	147½	148	147½
76	30	8	Univ Pict pf	10	45	45	45	..
9	2½	..	Univ Pipe	800	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
			—V—					
8⅞	22	..	Va C Chem	200	3	2⅞	3	2¾
8⅞	2½	..	Va-C Chem	200	3	2⅞	3	2¾
34⅛	18⅞	..	Va-C Ch 6%	2500	22	22	22	21
34	12	..	Va C&C	10	20	20	20	14
156	44	4	Vulcan	80	54	51⅞	54	51½
100	85	7	Vulcan pf	10	93	93	93	..
45⅞	20	2b	Util P&Lt A	2400	28⅛	27	28⅛	27⅛
7⅛	½	..	Vadsco	1100	1⅛	1¼	1¼	1¼
143¼	46⅞	3	Vanadium ½	7700	55⅞	53¼	53¼	54¼
			—W—					
67⅞	20¾	..	Wabash	600	21	20¾	21	21
89¼	52	5	Wabash pf A	200	53	53	53	53
31¾	24¼	1.50	Waldorf	600	25	25	25	25
42⅞	19	2	Walworth	200	21½	21¼	21½	20¾
54	21¼	..	Ward Bk A	20	22½	21⅛	22½	22½
80¼	16⅛	..	Warner P A	47000	22⅞	21¼	21⅞	21½
63½	30½	3	Warren Br	300	34½	34	34	33⅜
56	42⅞	3	Warren cv pf	30	44	42⅞	44	..
29⅞	22	2	Wesson Oil	400	25	25	25	24⅞
110	90	7	W Pen El A	30	105	104	105	..
104	95	6	W Pen El pf	100	100	97	100	..
112½	105½	7	W Pen E 7%	10	109	109	109	109
24⅛	4⅞	..	Wn Dairy B	200	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6
38	13⅞	..	Wn Md	3900	15⅛	14¼	14¼	14⅞
38	14⅞	..	Wn Md 2pf	500	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
57½	26⅞	..	Wn Pac pf	100	30	30	30	30
219⅞	133⅛	8	Wn Union	500	143¾	140½	143½	139
52	31½	2	Westg A B	700	33⅛	32¼	33	33
201½	101	5	Westg Elec	41000	110⅞	107⅛	107⅞	108⅞
197⅛	112	5	Westg El pf	100	117⅛	116½	117⅞	114⅛
48⅞	21⅞	1	Weston In	200	26	25⅞	26	25⅞
59½	28	2	Westvaco	100	27½	27⅞	27½	30
54⅞	36⅛	4‡	Whi Rock	200	44⅞	44½	44⅞	..
21	9⅞	..	Wilcox Oil	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
11	3⅛	1.20	Willys-Over	900	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
13	6	..	Wilson A	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
54¾	39¼	3.50	Wilson pf	100	42½	42½	42½	42
72⅞	51⅞	2.40	Woolworth	15100	66⅝	65¼	65⅜	65½
169	67¼	..	Wor Pump	4900	87⅞	85	86	84½
81	66⅛	4	Wrigley	100	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	..
			—Y—					
77	33	2	Yale & T	200	33	33	33	33¼
32¾	10	..	Yel Truck	6900	11⅝	11	11⅝	11⅝
105	69	..	Yel Truck pf	90	80	80	80	69
47	19	3	Young S&W	300	23	22	23	22

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script. dPaid to date in 1930.

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:30
8	Acetol Prod A	5	5	5
†25	Agfa Ansco pf	78	78	78
1	Alum Goods	16½	16½	16½
9	Am Cities P&LB	10½	10½	10½
7	Am Com Pow A	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1	Am Com Pow B	36	36	36
25	Am Cyan B	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞
4	Am & Fgn Pw war	26	25⅞	26
1	Am Gas & El	96	96	96
4	Am Invest B	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
29	Am Sup Power	15⅛	15	15⅛
1	Am UUt & Gen B vtc	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3	Anglo Chi C Nit	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
11	Appalach Gas	7¼	7	7¼
2	Ark Nat Gas	7½	7½	7½
2	Ark Nat Gas A	7⅞	7½	7⅞
2	Ark Nat Gas pf (.60)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4	Asso G&E A (2.40r)	24⅞	24	24⅞
1	Atlas Ply (2)	15	15	15
	B			
10	Bliss E W (1)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1	Blue Ridge (.40)	5	5	5
10	Braz T&L (2a)	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛
1	Brill B	1½	1½	1½
	C			
4	Can Marc Wireless	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11	Cent Pub Serv A	20⅛	19⅞	20
9	Cen States El	14	13⅞	14
1	Chain Str St	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2	Chath Ph Al nv	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
†2501	Cities Service	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞
2	Colomb Syn	¾	¾	¾
7	Comwith & So war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1	Cons Cop Min	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1	Cons Dairy	8	8	8
2	Cons Laundries	12½	12½	12½
2	Cons Ret St	5	5	5
†50	Cont Shares cvt pf	56	56	56
3	Corp Sec Chi	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Creole Pet	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
11	Creole Pet rts	1/32	1-32	1/32
2	Crown Cent Pet	½	½	½
	D			
1	Dayton Airpl	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
4	Derby Oil	5	5	5
3	Detroit Aircraft	2	2	2
†50	Dictaphnoe	30	30	30
5	Diam Mat new	16½	12⅞	16½
5	Diam Mat pf newu	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
2	Douglas Airc	15	14⅞	15
3	Durant Mot	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
	E			
7	Eisler Elec	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞
133	El Bond & Sh	56½	55½	56¼
6	El Pow Asso	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞
1	El P&L opt war	32½	32½	32½
1	Electric Share	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2	Emp Corp	3	3	3
1	Emp Corp war	1	1	1
1	Emp Pub Serv A	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1	Eng Gold Mines	¾	¾	¾
3	Europe El deb rts	2½	2½	2½
	F			
5	Fabrics Finish	⅝	⅝	⅝
2	Fansteel	4½	4½	4½
2	Fed Bak Shops	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	Fed Capital	4¼	4¼	4¼
2	Fiat deb rts	⅜	⅜	⅜
3	Ford Mot Can A	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
4	Ford Mot Ltd	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
6	Fox Theatre A	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
	G			
13	Gen Aviation Corp	9⅞	9½	9⅞
6	Gen Bak	2	1⅞	1⅞
1	Gen Bak pf	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝
†50	Gen Gas & El cv pf B	68	68	68
1	Gen Thea eq cv pf	36	36	36
1	Goldman Sachs	11¼	11¼	11¼
3	Graymur	25	25	25
20	†Gt A & P 1st 6f	117¼	117	117
	H			
7	Hudson Bay M & S	5	5	5
1	Humble Oil	74	74	74
	I			
3	Imp Oil Can	17	17	17
8	Insull Util	46⅞	45½	45½
4	Ins Co Nor Am	57⅛	56	56
3	Insurance Sec	9	8⅞	9
8	Internat ePt	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
9	Inter Prod	4	3⅞	4
1	Inters Eq cv pf	35	35	35
	J			
1	Jonas Naumburg	⅞	⅞	⅞
	K			
1	Kirby Pet	1½	1½	1½
3	Kolster Brandes	½	½	½
	L			
1	Lehigh C&I new	30¾	30¾	30¾
1	Lily Tulip Cup	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1	Lion Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾
1	Loew's war	6	6	6
1	Loew's deb rts	26	26	26
6	Lone Star Gas	27	26¾	27
2	Louis L & E	1½	1½	1½
	M			
1	MacMarr St	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
27	Magdalena Syn	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	May Hosiery pf ww	25	25	25
2	McCord Rad B	10	9⅞	9⅞
2	Mead Johnson	76	75⅞	75⅞
2	Memphis Nat Gas	12	12	12
2	Metro Ch Stores	5	5	5
10	Mid West Util	23⅛	22⅞	23
1	Mo Kans Pipe L	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
1	Mo Kans P L B vtc	¾	¾	¾
1	Mohawk Hud 1 pf	106½	106½	106½
†50	Moh Hud 2 pf	106½	106½	106½
1	Mort Bnk Colom	27	27	27
2	Mountain Prod	6	6	6
	N			
1	Nat Farm Stores	6¼	6¼	6¼
24	Nat Fuel & Gas	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞
3	Nat Investors	6⅞	6½	6⅞
1	Nat P ⅜ Lst 6% pf	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Nat Sug Ref NJ	30	29⅞	30
1	Natl Trans	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
†10	Nev Cal Elec	115	115	115
1	Newberry pf	95	95	95
3	Newmont Min	63	62	63
1	Newport Co	18	18	18
†75	N YTel 6½% pf	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
13	N Transit	13	12⅞	13
6	Niag Hud Pow	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛
1	Niag Hud P A war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
12	Noranda Mines	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1	Nor Am Av A war	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
	P			
1	Pacific Pub Ser	25¼	25¼	25¼
1	Pacific West Oil	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
3	Pandem Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
4	Pantepec Oil	2 ⅛	2⅞	2⅞
10	Pennroad Corp	8¼	8⅛	8¼
10	Perfection Stove	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1	Pitts Pl Glass	40	40	40
23	Prince & Whitely	2⅛	2	2⅛
16	Prince & White pf	20⅞	18⅞	19⅞
2	Pub Util Hold	6 ⅝	5⅞	5⅞
	R			
1	Reybern Inc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
3	Reynolds Invest	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Rossia Intl	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
	S			
†25	Safety Car H & L	110	110	110
1	Saxet Co	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2	Seaboard Util	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1	Segal Lock	5¼	5¼	5¼
1	Selected Indust	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
6	Sel Ind allot ctf	67	66¾	67
2	Shenandoah	7½	7⅞	7½
1	Shenandoah pf	38	38	38
3	Solar Ref	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	South Cal Ed pf	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
1	South Penn Oil	26½	26½	26½
29	Stand Oil Ind	40⅞	40⅞	40½
20	St Oil Ky	25¼	25	25¼
†120	St Oil Ohio pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
1	Starrett Corp	11	11	11
12	Stutz Mot Am	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Sunray Oil	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1	Syrac Wash Mch B	7	7	7
	T			
3	Technicolor Inc	13	12½	13
1	Transcont Air Tr	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Tri Cont Corp war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4	Tubize Chat Corp B	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
	U			
3	United Corp war	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
20	Unit Founders	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
41	United Gas new	10⅛	10	10⅛
2	United Gas war	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
29	Un Lt & Pow A	32¼	31⅞	32¼
1	U S & Int Sec pf	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
1	U S & Overseas	14	14	14
1	U S Lines pf	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
5	United Verde Ext	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3	Util Pow & Lt	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1	Util P & Lt B ctf	27	27	27
4	Utility & Indus	8?	8⅛	8⅛
3	Utility & Ind pf	20⅞	20	20
	V			
7	Vacuum Oil	65½	65¼	65½
1	Veeder Root	31	31	31
1	Vick Finance	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
	W			
†10	West Md pf	90	90	90
10	Winter Benjamin	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
	Y			
1	Y Oil & Gas	½	½	½

DOMESTIC BONDS (Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	12:30
5	Alumin Co 5s '52	103½	103½	103½
5	Am Cmwlth Pw 6s '40	92½	92	92
6	Am G@E 5s 2028	98⅞	98½	98½
2	Am G&Pw 6s '39	94½	93	93
5	Am Roll M 5s '48	97⅞	97⅛	97⅛
13	Appalach Gas 6s '45	89½	89	89
5	Appalach Gas 6s B '45	80	79	79
1	Ark Pw & Lt 5s '56	100	100	100
3	Asso G&E 5s '50	86⅞	86½	86½
11	Asso G&E 5s '68	83	83	83
13	Asso G&E 4½s C '49	80	79½	79½
5	Asso Sim Hd 6½s '33	86	86	86
2	Asso Tel Ut 5½s C '44	90½	90	90
2	Bell Tel Can 5s A '55	103½	103½	103½
31	Bell Tel Can 5s C '60	104	104	104
6	Calif Pack 5s '40	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
4	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	101½	101⅞	101⅞
6	Caro P@L 5s '56	102⅞	102½	102½
10	Caterpl Trac 5s '38	100	99⅞	99⅞
1	Cent St El 5½s '54	70¼	70¼	70¼
2	Cent St El 5s '48	67	66	66
5	Cl Dist El 5½s '35	100¾	100¾	100¾
80	Cities Ser 5s '50	93¾	93⅞	93⅞
3	Cities Ser Gas 5½s '42	89	88½	89
10	Cities Ser Pow 5½s '52	87½	87⅞	87½
1	Clev El Illum 7s '41	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Con G Balt 5½s E '52	107½	107½	107½
11	Consum Pow 4½s '58	100¾	100¾	100¾
7	Con G&E 5s A '58	85	84¾	85
2	Cudahy P 5½s '37	97	97	97
2	DuQuesne Gas 6s '45	84½	84½	84½
21	East Ut Inv 5s A '54	70	69	69
3	Elec P&L 5s '30 new	88	87⅞	88
17	Empire O&R 5½s '42	87	87	87
37	Fla P&L 5s '54	86	85⅞	85½
1	Gatineau Pow 5s '56	95½	95½	95½
10	Grand Tr 6½s '36	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	101	101	101
10	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '37	101	101	101
1	Gulf St Ut 5s A '56	99½	99½	99½
1	Hygrade Food 6s A '49	54	54	54
5	Ill P & L 5½s B '54	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2	Indep Oil 6s '39	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Ind S G&U 6s A '40	98½	98½	98½
9	Ind P&L 5s A '57	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞
2	Insull Ut Inv 6s B '40	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
2	Ia-Nev L&P 5s '57	95¼	95¼	95¼
2	Jer C P&L 5s B '47	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Jer C P&L 5½s A '45	102½	102½	102½
10	Kans P 5s '47	98	98	98
1	Kan G&C 5½s'50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3	Leh PS 6s A 2026	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	Leh C & Nav 4½sC'54	97½	97½	97½
2	Libby McN&L 5s '42	94½	94⅞	94½
4	Louis P&L 5s '57	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	Manitoba P 5½s A '51	100	100	100
10	Mass Gas 5s '55	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
2	Mid West Util 5s '34	97½	97½	97½
7	Mid West Util 5s '35	96	96	96
2	Milw G&El 4½s '67	102	102	102
5	Minn P&L 4½s '78	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
12	Nat P&Lt 6s A 2026	104⅞	104¼	104¼
10	Nat Pub Serv 5s '78	75½	75½	75½
1	Neisner Bros 6s '48	88	88	88
13	New Eng G&El 5s '50	90½	90¼	90½
12	NY Pow&Lt 4½s '67	97	96⅞	97
1	Niag Falls Pow 6s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
9	Ohio Edison 5s '60	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
15	Pac G&El 4½s E '57	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
6	Pac P&L 5s '55	99⅞	99½	99½
1	Pac W Oil 6½s '43 ww	87½	87½	87½
1	Penn Oh Ed 6s'50 xw	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3	Penn P&Lt 5sB'52	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Phila El Pw 5½s'72	106¼	106¼	106¼
12	Piedmont El 6½sA'60	84	83½	84
2	Portld Gen Elec 5s'60	90⅞	90¼	90¼
1	Pug So P&L 5sC'50	100	100	100
10	Reliance Mang 5sA'54	79½	79½	79½
6	Roch Cent Pow 5s'53	70	70	70
2	Saxet Corp 6sA'45	98	98½	98½
2	Scripps 5½s'43	88	88	88
5	Shawg W&P 4sA'67	96½	96½	96½
10	Shawg W&P 4sD'70	97	97	97
10	S E P & L 6sA2025 xw	105¼	105	105⅛
2	South Nat Gas 6s'44	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
3	Sou Nat Gas 6s'44 xp	78	78	78
2	Stand G & E 6s'35	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2	Stand G & E 6s'51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
24	Stand Inv 5½s'39	84⅞	83	84⅞
3	Stand Inv 5s'37 xw	82⅞	81	82
3	Stand P & Lt 6s'57	99⅞	99¼	99⅞
4	Sun Oil 5½s'39	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
8	Swift & Co 5s'40	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5	Swift & Co 5s'44	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6	Tex El Serv 5s'60	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
5	Tex P & L 6s A 2022	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Tri Util 5s '79	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
1	Union Elec 5s B '67	104	104	104
7	Union Gulf Corp 5s'50	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Un Lt & Ry 5½s'52	87	87	87
5	Un Lt & Ry 6s A '52	102	102	102
2	United L & P 6½s'74	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	United L & P 6s'75	96⅛	95⅞	95⅞
7	Van Sweringen 6s'35	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	12:30
1	Baden Con Mun 7s'51	83	83	83
16	Buen Aires Pr 7½s'47	96	95⅞	95⅞
1	Cent Bk Ger 6s B'51	72	72	72
16	Chile Mtg Bk 6s'31	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	Com Priv Bk 5½s'37	84	84	84
2	Cuban Tel 7½sA'41	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Europ Mtg 7s C '67	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1	Ger Cons Mun 7s '47	84	84	84
2	Gesmuerel 6s '53	81¾	81¾	81¾
5	Hanover St 6½s '49	86	86	86
2	Hanover City 7s '39	91	91	91
4	It Sup P 6sA'63xw	68½	68½	68½
1	M'field M&S7s'41xw	75	75	75
3	Prussian FS 6½s '51	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
1	Saarbrueck 7s '35	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4	Sax Pub Wks 5s '32	93¼	93¼	93¼
2	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	70	70	70
2	Un El Ser 7s '56 xw	88½	88	88½

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. aPlus extra in stock. fPayable in stock. kPaid so far this year. rCash or stock. wiWhen issued. wwWith warrants. xwWithout warrants.

LARGER EARNINGS FOR WILSON-JONES COMPANY REPORTED

Wilson-Jones Company, manufacturers of loose-leaf binders, sheets, indexes, etc., reports for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1930 net earnings after federal taxes of $703,390, equal to $5.15 a share on 136,400 shares of stock outstanding. This compares with net earnings in the previous fiscal year of $641,834 or $4.71 a share.

During the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1929, the company acquired the Irving-Pitt Manufacturing Company and earnings of the acquired company are included for the period since the date of acquisition. Including Irving-Pitt figures for the full fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1929, consolidated earnings were $822,595, or $6.03 a share.

The balance sheet as of Aug. 31 shows current assets of $2,968,693 and current liabilities of $865,870, leaving net working capital of $2,102,823.

At the annual meeting of stockholders, Edwin M. Stark was elected a director succeeding Max Ehrman.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
December	.78½	.79½	.77⅞	.79⅜
March	.82⅞	.83½	.82	.83⅜
May	.84¼	.85	.83½	.84⅜

Corn

	Open	High	Low	Close
December	.78¼	.78¾	.77⅜	.78¾
March	.80	.80⅜	.79⅜	.80⅜
May	.82¼	.83⅛	.82¼	.83

Oats

	Open	High	Low	Close
December	.36⅝	.36¾	.36¼	.36½
March	.38⅜	.38½	.38⅛	.38⅜
May	.39½	.39⅝	.39¼	.39½

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close
October	11.10	11.15	11.07	11.15
December	10.50	10.57	10.50	10.52
January	10.37	10.47	10.37	10.47

bBid.

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
December	.73½	.72	.73⅜	.72
May	.78¾	.77⅜	.78⅝	.77¼

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	.72⅛	.70⅞	.72¼	.70⅝
December	.72⅞	.71½	.72⅜	.71¼
May	.78¾	.77½	.78⅛	.77⅞

CONTINENTAL OIL CO.

Continental Oil Company (Delaware) for nine months ended Sept. 30 reports profit of $4,002,794 after interest, depreciation, depletion, franchise taxes, intangible development costs and minority interest, but before federal taxes, compared with $6,682,046 in the first nine months of 1929. September quarter's profit was $1,358,974 before federal taxes, compared with $2,120,518 in the preceding quarter and $5,545,939 in the third quarter of 1929.

MEAD JOHNSON EARNINGS

Mead Johnson & Co. reports net earnings for the first three quarters ending Sept. 30, 1930, after all charges, including dividend on preferred stock and federal income tax, of $1,152,021, equal to $6.98 a share on 165,000 common shares outstanding. This compares to $5.07 a share earned for the same period in 1929, and is within 5 cents of the $7.03 earned for the full year in 1929.

$5 MINIMUM COMMISSION

NEW YORK—Effective Nov. 1, Kidder, Peabody & Co. will charge a minimum commission of $5 for transactions on the New York Stock Exchange and New York Curb Exchange. This does not apply to bonds and rights. It states that under existing conditions, the cost of handling security transactions has necessitated this step.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

The Erie (Pa.) plant of the General Electric Company has increased production schedules substantially and is now employing more than 6000 workers, or nearly the number at work a year ago. The management expects the plant will be operated at close to capacity well into 1931.

EASTERN EQUITIES DIVIDEND

Eastern Equities Corporation, formerly American Glue Company, declared a liquidating [illegible] of $30 a share, payable Nov. 1 to [illegible] Oct. 29. [illegible] two [illegible] and [illegible] brings total [illegible] a share.

BUYING OF LEATHER FOR DAILY NEEDS

Price Trend Is Mixed With Trading Still Reflecting Caution

Trading in the leather markets is slow, with buyers operating only to secure factory requirements from day to day. The low level of prices fails to attract much purchasing because of the prevailing uncertainty in business circles.

Oak sole leather quotations are practically unchanged, with an easy undertone. Standard tannages of oak backs, tannery run, are listed at 42 to 40c. Philadelphia merchants report a smart demand for finder's leather, in the heavier weights. Bends, X grade, are selling at 65c down, with A's at 60c, B's at 57c and C's at 55c, these prices being subject to slight concessions when volume warrants. New York dealers also report the demand from the finders as fairly active.

New low price levels are talked of in the street, but 42c continues a base quotation on a tannery run of scoured oak backs. Texas oak bends are offered on a basis of 70c for the X selection.

The Boston oak offal market has a quiet aspect. Standard rough double shoulders are quoted at 32 to 31c. Prices are mixed on bellies made from packer steers, but for medium and light the general quotations are 22 to 20c. Belting butt bellies from packer steers have a firm tone at 22 to 20c. Philadelphia dealers are offering bellies made from various quality of hides at 21 to 19c, and rough double shoulders at 32 to 30c. Heads are moving at 12c, down. New York reports that no special interest is evident in offal. Shoulders are listed there at 32 to 30c, and bellies at 21 to 19c.

Union Sales Demand

Union sole leather demands in the Boston district is only moderate. Sales of standard tannages of packed steer backs are generally effected at 40 to 38c. Philadelphia dealers report a light call for most of the leading selections. Packer steer bends, seconds, are quoted at 49c. Bends from domestic country hides are offered at 39c down.

Advices from New York show business light, and prices steady. Steer backs are quoted at 40c, and cow backs at 38c.

Union offal conditions on the Boston market reflect little change. Single shoulders are selling in a small way at 28 to 22c, according to selections. Philadelphia and New York market conditions continue sluggish, with quotations unchanged, listed at 12c, but bids are solicited on carlots.

Upper leather demand is spotty. An improving call for patent sides at bargain prices is noted.

Calfskin tanners trading through the Boston market report the demand light, consisting mainly of lots sufficient to complete what duplicate shoe orders are received from week to week. Prices continue mixed. Plump weight, full-grain, chrome-tanned skins are quoted in the top selection, at 44 to 40c, with B's at 40 to 36c and C's at 36 to 34c. Weakness of raw-skin prices retards the usual contracting expected about this period of the year.

Side-Upper Call Light

Side-upper leather demand in the Boston district continues small. Large-spread, chrome-tanned sides in the B grade are quoted at 22 to 20c, with C's at 20 to 18c and the D grade, most of which is from country hides, at 18 to 16c. Extreme-spread sides are listed in the B grade at 24 to 22c, with C's at 22 to 21c and D's at 20 to 18c. Kip sides, B selections, are 23 to 21c, C's 20c and D's 19 to 18c.

Splits in the Boston market are in daily demand. Prices rule easy, buyers figuring on sizable lots obtaining slight concessions. Soft-sole split is in fair demand, the prime grades in the heavier weights bringing 12c. Seconds are selling at 11 to 10c. The lower quality is moving in fair-sized lots at 9 to 8c. Smooth-finished side splits for shoe linings, top grade, are quoted at 12½c, seconds at 11c and lower grades at 10 to 9c.

Patent leather is favored by seasonal conditions.

Glazed-kid bookings have receded in number during the current month. The shortage of small skins graded from 24c down is acute. In all the eastern producing points the medium-to-cheaper grades are fairly well booked up.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Firm; popular shares creep slowly upward.

Bonds: Firm; Brazilians up 1 to 4 points.

Curb: Firm; market rises slowly.

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; principal Europeans slightly higher.

Cotton: Higher; firm cables and unfavorable weather.

Sugar: Easy; lower spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; higher Liverpool and bullish U. S. carryover.

Corn: Firm; small receipts and better cash demand.

Cattle: Steady to strong.

Hogs: Lower.

PRICES ON WHEAT HIGHER AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO (AP)—Reports of crop damage in Argentine wheat led to early higher prices here today for all grain. An unexpected upturn in Liverpool wheat quotations, accompanied the damage reports, and helped give impetus to wheat buying in Chicago.

Opening unchanged to 1c higher, Chicago wheat future deliveries showed subsequent upturns all around. Corn started at ⅛c to ⅝c advance, and afterward held near to the initial range.

Opening prices were: Wheat, December, old 78½@⅝c, new 79c; March, old 83, new 83⅛c; May, old 84⅛@⅛c, new 84⅛@⅝c; July, 84⅝@⅝c. Corn, December, old 78⅛@½c, new 78⅛@½c; March, old 80c, new 80⅛c; May, old 82¼@⅝c, new 82⅝@⅝c; July, 83⅝c. Oats, December, old 36⅝c; May, old 39½c.

Wheat closed firm 1⅛c to 1½c a bushel higher than yesterday's finish. Corn closed ⅝c to 1½c up; oats unchanged to ¼c advanced, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 25c.

CORNING CRUDE CUT 10 CENTS

PITTSBURGH—South Penn Oil Co. has reduced Corning crude oil 10 cents a barrel to $1.25.

IMPROVEMENT IN MIDWEST IS SEASONAL

Upward Trend Expected to Be Slow—Bargains Attract Retail Buying

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—While the attention of the country has been focused on the efforts of various bodies to relieve unemployment conditions, business has drifted along about on an even keel. This is true not only of the country as a whole, but of the middle West.

True there has been some improvement in the central states, but the increase is of a seasonal character, and it is doubtful if the fall gain in activities this year has been up to normal. At best, business seems to be moving sideways.

While there has been no improvement to boast of, the published opinions of business leaders seem to be more optimistic. The experienced observers seem to be unanimous in the opinion that we at least have reached the end of the decline in business and that any change should be for the better. Improvement will be slow, however.

In this territory good gains have been shown by the wholesale and retail merchandising lines during the last week or two. Cold weather aided the seasonal gain in activities. Retail department stores have been crowded with shoppers hunting the bargains now available. Chicago wholesale houses report that orders from out-of-town merchants are coming in in steady and satisfactory volume.

The cold wave this section of the country experienced recently also stimulated the coal market. Demand increased sharply, and prices for the most part held steady.

Steel ingot production in the Chicago area gained slightly, and a further small increase is expected during the current week. Building materials, such as cement, sand, gravel and crushed stone, moved briskly to going public works projects, but some other materials, including lumber, were spotty.

The movement of stock prices most of the time has reflected the depressed sentiment of financial interests and traders. On the Chicago Stock Exchange the majority of issues are now hovering around the low levels for a year or longer.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	2¾@3
Customers' loans	5	6
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2 @2½	2 @2¼
Four to six months	2¾@3	2¾@3

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35¾c	35¾c
Bar silver in London	16½d	16⅞d
Bar gold in London	85s ½d	84s 11¾d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$64,000,000	$988,000,000
Year ago today	89,000,000	866,000,000
Balances	31,000,000	142,000,000
Year ago today	50,000,000	210,000,000
F. R. bank credit	30,100,189	132,000,000

Acceptance Market

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2
5 months	2⅜@2¼
6 months	2⅜@2¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7½
Minneapolis	4	London	3
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Rome	5½
Athens	8	Sofia	10
Berlin	5	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2½	Tokio	5.11
Bucharest	9	Vienna	5
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85 11-32	$4.85 16-32	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅛	4.85 27-32	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅝	.0392 1-16	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394½	.1394¼	.139
Italy—lira	.0523½	.0523 1-16	.0526
Germany—mark	.2382	.2383	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1411¾	.1411¾	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296	.0296¾	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675	.2675½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr-chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4028½	.4028	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1751¾	.1751¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675	.2675½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059 3-16	.0059 3-16	.193
Spain—peseta	.1091	.1088	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684	.2684¼	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1941½	.1941	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177½	.0177½	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3212½	.3200	
Shanghai—tael	.3912½	.3912½	*
India—rupee	.3605	.3606	.3650
Japan—yen	.4978	.4980	.4989
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5637½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3384	.3391	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1070	.1070	.1196
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9662	.9662	.9737
Peru—pound	.3035	.3000	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7800	.7800	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00 9-64	1.00⅛	1.00

*Par unsettled.

RADIO-KEITH-ORPHEUM

Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 a profit of $3,052,571, after depreciation, interest and federal taxes, but before subsidiary preferred dividends, compared with $1,637,960 in the nine months of 1929. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 the profit, before subsidiary preferred dividends was $886,438, compared with $350,231 in the preceding quarter and $1,007,331 in the third quarter of 1929.

OLD COLONY INVESTMENT

Old Colony Investment Trust reports for the six months ended Aug. 1, 1930, an income from interest and dividends of $316,724, interest and expenses paid totaling $185,026, leaving a net income of $131,697. Dividends declared amounted to $120,000, with a surplus of $11,697 remaining for the period. In addition, net profits, after taxes, realized from the sale of securities amounted to $78,485, which was credited to reserves.

WABASH RAILWAY'S EARNINGS

Wabash Railway's surplus, after charges for the nine months ended Sept. 30 is equal to $2.51 a share on the 693,692 shares of 5 per cent preferred "A" stock, compared with $4.34 a share on the combined 693,680 shares of preferred "A" and 667,324 shares of common under the participating privileges of the shares in the first nine months of 1929.

LION OIL REFINING CO.

CHICAGO—Lion Oil Refining Company reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 a profit of $891,097, after charges but before depreciation, depletion and federal taxes. In nine months the 1929 net was $1,039,832, after charges, depreciation and depletion, but before taxes.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100⅛	100⅛
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	25¾	25⅜
Alleghany 5s '44	89½	89½
Alleghany 5s '50	87½	87
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103¾	103¾
Am Chain deb 6s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	95½	95
Am For Pow 5s	83	82¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101⅛	101
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	93½	92½
Am Metals 5½s	94¼	93½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	65	65
Am Smelting 5s '47	102¼	102¼
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	124¾	123
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	147	144
Am T&T col 5s '46	106	106
Am T&T 5s '65	107¼	106¾
Am T&T sf 5s '60	106⅝	106⅝
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅜	108⅜
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	102⅞	102⅞
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	81	80
Arkansas Mem Bge 5s '64	103⅞	103⅞
Armour & Co Del 5½s '43	73½	73
Armour & Co Ill 4½s	90	89
Associated Oil 6s '35	102½	102½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	94¼	94
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97¾	97½
Atch Ariz 4½s	103	102⅞
Atch T&SF 4½s	124⅝	123
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	96	96
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	102	100⅝
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107¼	107¼
B&O 1st 4s '48	96⅞	96¾
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	96¼	96¼
B&O 4½s 33	101⅛	101
B&O 4½s cv	98	97½
B&O rfg 5s '95	103	102½
B&O 5s series D	102½	102½
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	109
B&O 5s ct Swn div	103	103
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	111⅝	111⅝
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102½
Boston & Me 5s '55	100⅝	100½
Boston & Me 5s '67	101	100⅝
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	37	37
Broadway con	6	6
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99¼	98¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	91½	91½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	91½	91½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	93	92½
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	93	93
Bush Term con 5s '55	100¼	100¼
By Products 5½s C	103⅞	103½
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	96½	96½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100	100
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '544	99½	99¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	99½	99¼
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	105	104¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	105	104⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	105¼	104⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	100	99⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	118	118
Can Pacific deb 4s	88¾	88½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100⅝	100
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98¾	98¾
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	98	97½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104½	104¼
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	39¾	39¾
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99	98¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	104	103½
Ches & O 4½s B	100¾	100½
Chi & Alton rfg 3s '49	70½	70½
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	89	89
Chi B & Q 4s Ill div '49	97⅞	97⅞
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	102½	102½
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	107⅞	107⅞
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	44¼	43
Chi Gt West 4s '59	69½	69¼
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	39⅞	38½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	81	79½
Chi & Nw 4¾s cv	94	93½
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	103½	103⅜
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108¼	108¼
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	99¼	99
Chi RI&P 4½s A	94	94
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	94¾	94¾
Chi Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	81	81
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	90½	90
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105¼	105¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	90	89⅞
Childs Co 5s	88½	88½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92½	92½
Cin T 4½s	103	102¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104⅞	104⅞
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	101	101
Clev Pitt 4½s '77	102½	102¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	102	101¾
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106¼	106¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110½	110½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	99½	99½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	93	93
Colo & So 4½s A	97¼	96¾
Colo & So 4½s 1st	101⅛	101½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	101⅞	101⅝
Colon Oil 6s	59	59
Com Inc Trust 5½s '49	94	94
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	102	102
Cons Ry 4s '54	72½	72½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅝	106½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104½	104¼
Conn Ry&Lt 4½s stpd	99½	99½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	97½	97½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	70	70
Crown Zell 6s ww	86½	86½
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	95½	95½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103¼	103¼
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	103⅞	103⅞
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	96¼	95¾
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	105	105
Den Gas & Elec 5s stpd	104	104
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	96⅝	96¾
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	101	101
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	81½	81½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102⅝	102⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	107
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	85¾	85¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s 67	103½	103¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	40	40
Elk Horn Coal 6½s xw	79	79
Eq Gas 5s	101⅞	101⅞
Erie 5s '67	86½	86
Erie gen lien	80¾	80¾
Erie gen '75s	86	86
Erie Jer 6s	112	112
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	97⅝	97⅝
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	100½	100½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s B	94⅝	94⅝
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	40½	40½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	38⅜	38⅜
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	30	30
Gal Har & San A 1st 5s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Gal Har & San A 2d 5s '33	100⅝	100⅝
Gen Baking 5½s	98¾	98¾
Gen Cable 5½s '47	96¾	96
Gen Elec 3½s '42	95	95
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅝	102½
Gen Theater 6s	85	85
Goodrich 6½s	99½	99
Goodrich 6s	73	72½
Goodyear 5s '57	86	85
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	106⅝	106⅝
Great Northern 1st	99	99
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	98½	98
Great Northern 5½s '52	109¼	108¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110⅞	110⅞
Gulf Mobile & No 5s	98½	97¼
Houston Oil 5½s	94	93¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	55	55
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	79	78½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	99¾	99
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Cen 4s '51	98	98
Ill Cen 3½s 1st	86	86
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	90⅝	90
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	97½	97½
Ill Cen 5s '66	98⅜	98⅜
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101½	101½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	62	60
Inland Steel 4½s '78	97	96
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	100¾	100¾
Inter Hydro 6s	94½	94
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	100⅛	100⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70½	70
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70⅝	69¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	98½	98½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	50	46
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	78¾	78¾
Int Paper 6s '55	70¾	70½
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	72	70
Int Tel &Tel 4½s '52	81½	80¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	94½	94½
Int Tel & Tel 5s	88¾	88¾
James Frank 4s	95	95
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	97⅝	97½
Kan City P & Lt 4½s	101⅝	101⅝
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	80¼	80¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100⅛	100⅛
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	94	94
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95	94½
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	118½	118½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	102½	102½
L'Autaro 6s '54	64½	64½
Lehigh VCal con 4s 2003	91¼	90½
Lehigh CVal con 4½s 2003	100	100
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	101½	101¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	112¾	112¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	101	100
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	101¾	101¾
L&N col 5s '31	101¼	101¼
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	36	35
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	52	52
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Met Edison 4½s	100	100
Mitch Cen 4½s	102¼	102¼
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101⅛	101
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	101⅝	101⅝
Min StP & SSM 5½s '49	75¾	75¾
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	101⅝	101⅝
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	99	98½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	90⅛	90
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	92⅛	90½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	101½	101½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75¼	74¼
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99¾	99¼
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99⅝	98⅝
Mo Pac 5½s '49	104	104
Mo Pac 5s H	99½	99
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104⅝	104⅝
Namm Sons 6s	97½	97½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52¼	52¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	100	99⅝
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57 A	7¼	7
N E T&T 4½s B '61	104	104
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	92½	92
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	91½	91½
N O T & M 5s A	99½	99½
N O T & M 5½s '54	99⅝	99⅝
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	88	88
NYC&HR con 4s '98	100⅝	100⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 3013	102	102
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108	107⅝
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	106	105⅝
NYC L SL con 3½s '98	84	84
NY Chi&StL 1st 4s '37	99	98½
NY Chi&StL deb 4s '31	100⅝	100⅛
NY Chi&StL 4½s '78	92½	92
NY Chi&StL 5½s A	105¼	104⅝
NY Chi&StL 5½s B '75	107⅞	107⅞
NY Chi&StL 6s A '31	102	101¾
NY Chi&StL 6s '32	101	101
NY Dock 5s '38	82	82
NY Edison 5s '44	105⅝	105⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¾	113¾
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	97½	97½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	109	108⅝
NY NH&H 4½s '67	95½	95
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	106⅛	106⅛
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	118½	118½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	48¼	48¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	8	7¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103¾	102¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110¼	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	101⅝	101⅝
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	103⅝	103⅝
Niag Shares 5½s	98	97½
Norf So 4s	40	40
Norf & W div 4s '44	98	97¾
Norf So 5s	40	40
Nor Am Ed 5s C	100⅝	100¼
Nor Ohio 5s '45	97½	97¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	106	105⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	67¾	67¾
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	95½	95⅞
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112¾	111½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102⅞	102½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¼	105⅛
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	107½	107½
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	56	52
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	107⅞	107⅞
Otis Steel 6s '41	101	100⅝
Paramount Publix 5½s	88	87¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	96½	96¼
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	47	45½
Parmalee Trans 6s	43¼	42¼
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100	100
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100¼	100¼
Penn RR 4¼s D	99	98½
Penn RR 4¾s '63	100½	100½
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	103⅛	102½
Penn RR gen 5s '68	110½	110¼
Penn RR gold 6's '36	110	109½
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	93	92⅝
Phil Co 5s '67	101	100
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	84	83½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	92⅞	92½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A	101⅛	101½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	105½	105½
Pitts & W Va 4½s C	96¼	96¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	110	110
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	101	100⅞
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	105⅝	105⅝
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	81	80
Purity Baking 5s '48	95½	95¼
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	101	101
Read 4½s B '97	102	101⅝
Richfield Oil 6s	77	77
Rochester Gas 7s '46	106¾	106¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Rutland con 4½s '41	92	92
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99¾	99½
StL RM&Pac 5s '55	80¼	80
St Law & Ad 5s	96½	96½
StL & SF 4s A '50	88⅝	88¼
StL & SF 4½s '78	87	86½
StL & SF gen 6s '31	102	101¾
StL SW con 4s '32	100	100
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	98½	98½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	94¼	94¼
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	23½	23
Seabd AL con 6s '45	30¼	29¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B '35	20	20
Shell Pipe 5s '52	94	94
Shell Union 5s '47	89	88⅞
Shell Union 5s ct ww	90¾	90½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	102¾	102¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101⅝	101½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102⅝	102½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅝	101¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100¼	100
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	91⅝	90½
Smith A O 6½s '33	103½	103½
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	105¼	105¼
Solvay 5s	99½	99¼
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103	103
So Pacific col 4s '49	92⅛	92½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	95¾	95½
So Pacific 4½s '68	97⅝	97¼
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	98½	98⅝
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101	100⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	86	86
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118¾	118¾
So Ry 4s M&O div '38	94¼	93⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	73½	73
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	27	27
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅝	105¼
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	101	101
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 5s '44	104	104
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	104½	104½
Texas Corp 5s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	109	109
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100¼	100¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	48⅝	48½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33	32
Tol & O Cen 5s W div '35	100⅝	100½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	98⅝	98⅝
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	103	103
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100⅞	100⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99	98½
Union Pacific 4s '68	92¼	91¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	96	96
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100⅞	100½
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	66	65½
US Rubber 5s '47	69¼	69⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44 N	96⅞	96
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	79	77½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	86¼	86¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	40	40
Va Ry & Pow 4½s	100⅛	100⅛
Wabash 4½s '78	88	88
Wabash 5s B '76	95½	94
Wabash 5½s '75	101	100⅛
Wabash 5s D	96	95
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	63½	63
Warner Bros Pict 6s	82	81
Washington Wat Pow 5s	100⅝	100⅝
West Shore 4s 2361	93⅝	93
Western Electric 5s '44	104⅝	104½
Western Maryland 4s '52	85	84¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99¼	99
Western Pac 5s A '46	97	97
Western Un 5s '51	104	103⅝
Western Un col 5s '38	103	103
Wheel & L Erie 1st 5s '30	106⅛	106⅛
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	91¼	91¼
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	103⅞	103⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103	103
White Sew Mach 6s '40 ww	40	40
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	100	100
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99	98
Winston Salem 4s	92⅝	92⅝
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	85¾	85¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s	103¼	103

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct28	Last Oct27
3½s '47	101.5	101.7	101.5	101.5	101.5
1st 4¼s '47	102.14	102.19	102.14	102.19	102.15
4th 4¼s '38	103.18	103.16	103.16	103.18	103.18
4th 4¼s reg	103.13	103.13	103.13	103.13	103.13
US 3⅜s '47	102.12	102.13	102.12	102.13	102.18
US 4¼s reg	112.25	112.25	112.25	112.25	112.18

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Adriatic El 7s '52	92¼	92¼
Akershus 5s '63	96	96
Antioquia 7s A '45	70	70
Antioquia 7s B '45	72	72
Antioquia 7s C '45	72⅛	72⅛
Antioquia III	67	66¾
Antwerp 5s '58	99¾	99¾
Argentine 5½s '62	88½	88
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	95¾	95⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	95½	95½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	95⅝	95⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	95⅝	95¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	95½	95⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	95½	95¼
Argentine Gov Gov 6s May '61	95⅝	95⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	95⅝	95⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	95¼	95¼
Australia 4½s '57	73	72¾
Australia 5s '55	76¾	76⅝
Austria 7s '34 ct	91½	91¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104¼	104
Austria (Upper) 6½s '57	90½	90⅝
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	95	93
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	83	82¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102¾	102½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107⅝	107½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112¼	112¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108⅝	108⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108⅞	108⅞
Bergen (City) 6s '49	101⅝	101¼
Bergen 5s rcts '49	95	95
Berlin 6s '58	73½	73½
Berlin 6½s '50	86	84½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	79⅛	79½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	79½	79
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	78¾	77½
Berlin Elec 6s	72	71
Bogota (City) 8s '45	84	84
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	61½	60¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	76½	75
Bolivia (Rep) '69	60	59⅞
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	75½	75½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	70	69¾
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	70	69½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	86½	85½
Bremen 7s '35	95⅝	95⅝
Brisbane 6s rcts	92	92
Brisbane 5s '57	73	72½
Brisbane 5s '58	72¾	72¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	71	70
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	85½	85½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	78	78
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	76¼	76¼
Bulgaria 7s '67	70	69
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	75	75
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¼	101
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	105½	105½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	83¼	83¼
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	91¼	90
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	86	85
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	86	86
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Feb	86	86
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	87½	86¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	86	86
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	97	97
Chile (Rep) '63	86	85
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	74½	70¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	66	66
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	64¼	64
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93⅞	93¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98½	98¼
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	74¾	74
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	83½	83¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	85	85
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	96	96
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	98	98
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	84¾	84¾
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94¾	94¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅝	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105	105
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	93½	93½
Dresden 7s '45	89	88½
Duke Power 6s '66	104¼	104¼
Dutch EI 5½s Mar '53	102⅞	102⅞
Dutch EI 5½s Nov '53	103¼	103½
Dutch EI 6s '47	102⅝	102½
Finland 5½s '58	78½	75¼
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105	105
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	86	86
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	90⅝	90
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	93½	92½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107	107
Frankfort 6½s	81	80
French Nat SS 7s '49	103½	103½
French ((Rep) 7s '49	120½	120½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125⅝	125⅝
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	90	90
German 7s '49	103	102¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	84⅝	84⅛
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	75	75
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	75⅛	75
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	87	87
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rets	75	74
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	91	91
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	100⅝	100½
Germ Gov Inv 5½s '65	78⅝	77
Greek 6s '68	85	84⅝
Greek 7s '64	100	100
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	95	95
Hamburg 6s '46	86¾	86¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww	83	82
Helingfors 6½s	83½	83½
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99¾	99¼
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s '61	84	84
Hungary Mun 7s '46	79	78¼
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	85	84⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	91½	90¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89	88½
Italy (King) 7s '51	97⅝	96
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	90	89⅝
Jap (Im Gov) 3d 4s '31	97⅝	97⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97⅞	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104¼	104⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	93½	93
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95¼	95¼
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105⅝
Medellin 6½s '54	57¼	57¼
Mex 4s small A '04	12½	12½
Mex 4s small A '10	13⅝	13⅝
Mex 4s lg A	19	18⅝
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84	84
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	61½	61½
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	98½	98½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	97¼	97¼
New South Wales 5s '58	74	74
Nord Ryg 6½s '50	106⅝	106⅝
Norway Bank 5s '67	100½	100¼
Norway Bank 5s '67 ct	½ 100⅝	100½
Norway (King) 5s '63	101	100⅝
Norway (King) 5½s '65	103¼	103
Norway (King) 6s '44	½ 105⅝	105⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102¼
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	94¾	94½
Nuremberg 6s '52	77	77
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90½	90½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96	95⅝
Oslo (City) 5½s '46	100⅝	100⅝
Oslo (City) 6s '55	102¼	102¼
Oslo G&E 5s '63	96½	96½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	91	91
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104½	104¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106½	106½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	62½	62½
Peru 6s '60	57	56¾
Peru 6s '61	57	56⅞
Peru 7s '59	78	77½
Poland 6s '40	67	67
Poland 7s '47	79	78
Poland 8s '50	87¼	86⅛
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	70½	70
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	73	73
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105	105
Queensland (State) 7s '41	96	95½
Rhine Main 7s '50	97	..
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	84¾	84
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	83⅝	83¾
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	98	98
Rhine Westphalia '55 ct ww	83¾	83¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	88½	88½
Rhine Ruhr 6s	69	69
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	64½	64½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	59½	58
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	71½	71½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	67	65
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	82	81
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84¾	84¼
Royal Dutch 4s ww	89½	89
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	86½	86½
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	105	105
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	90½	89⅝
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	64	64
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	59¾	59¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	84	83½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	84¾	83
Sao Paulo (State) '40	81¾	80⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	78⅝	78⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	83¾	83¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	107⅝	107½
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	81	80
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	92	92
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	70	70
Siemens 6½s '51	96½	96½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	70	70
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	72	72
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	65	62⅝
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	105¼	105¼
Swiss Confed 8s '40	106	106
Toho El Pow 7s '55	96	96
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	79⅝	79⅝
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	90½	90¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	87½	87
Trondhjem 5½s '57	99½	99⅛
Tyrol 7s '52	87	87
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106	105¾
U S S Copenhagen 6s '37	101½	101½
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51	105¼	105½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	78½	78¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	79	79
Unterelbe 6s '53	73¼	73¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	87½	87½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '46	102	99¾
Vienna 6s '52	84¾	84¾
Venis 7s	93	92⅝
Warsaw 7s '58	68½	66
Westphalia El 6s '53	77	76⅞

NORFOLK & WESTERN

Norfolk & Western reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1930, surplus after charges of $23,860,715, equal to $16.47 a share on the 1,406,507 shares of common after dividend requirements on the 4 per cent preferred, compared with $29,606,686, or $20.55 a share, in the similar period of 1929.

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Atchison, Top. & Santa Fe
Illinois Central
Louisville & Nashville
New York Central
Pennsylvania Railroad
Southern Pacific
Union Pacific

OILS
Standard Oil of California
Standard Oil of Indiana
Standard Oil (New Jersey)
Standard Oil of New York
Texas Corporation

UTILITIES and QUASI-UTILITIES
American Tel. & Tel.
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.
General Electric
Westinghouse Electric
Western Union Telegraph

INDUSTRIALS
Amer. Rad. & Stand. San.
du Pont
Eastman Kodak
Ingersoll Rand
International Harvester
National Biscuit
Otis Elevator
United Fruit
United States Steel
Woolworth

Moody's Composite Portfolio Rating "A"

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This trust operates on the policy of paying to shareholders *all* income derived by the trust from the underlying stocks, together with interest on the Reserve Fund. Thus there are five sources of return: (1) regular and extra cash dividends, (2) cash proceeds of stock dividends, (3) rights and (4) extra shares issued through split-ups, and (5) interest on the Reserve Fund. Under the trust agreement all rights and shares received from stock dividends and split-ups must be sold and the proceeds included in the semi-annual distributions.

Had Corporate Trust Shares been in existence during the 17 years since 1913 (an entirely fair assumption in the case of a fixed trust) the cash distributions to shareholders would have averaged more than double the 70c per share yearly designed as the minimum coupon return.

The strength of these 28 companies indicates the soundness of Corporate Trust Shares. The average age of the companies is 58 years; average period of uninterrupted dividend payments is 32 years; combined assets are in excess of 22 billion dollars; combined surplus 5½ billions. All are leaders in American industry, and their combined strength is represented in Corporate Trust Shares. *Price at the Market.*

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ATLAS POWDER NET SHOWS SHRINKAGE

Atlas Powder Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1930, net income of $1,075,099 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $2,049,056 in the first nine months of 1929. September quarter's net profit was $350,076 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $854,330 in the September quarter of 1929.

As of Sept. 30, last, cash totaled $4,259,591. There were no bank loans. Current assets were over 15 times current liabilities.

Nine months' net is equal after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred to $2.56 a share on 261,438 common shares, compared with $6.29 a share in nine months of 1929. September quarter net was equal to 82 cents a common share, compared with $2.75 in September quarter of 1929.

DIVIDENDS

S. D. Warren Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the common, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Reynolds Metals Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

General Refractories Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Nov. 25 to stock of record Nov. 10.

Bucyrus-Erie Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25 cents on the common, 62½ cents on the convertible preferred and $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, all payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Nov. 28.

Standard Cap & Seal Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Canadian Car & Foundry Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 44 cents on the common, payable Nov. 22 to stock of record Nov. 14.

Blaw Knox Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents, payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Nov. 17.

Commonwealth & Southern declared the regular quarterly dividends of 15 cents on the common and $1.50 on the preferred; the common payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 3 and the preferred payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 8.

Studebaker Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common and $1.75 on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 10.

United Engineering & Foundry Company declared the usual extra dividend of 35 cents and the regular quarterly of 40 cents, both payable Nov. 14 to stock of record Nov. 4.

Wilson-Jones Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 24.

Illinois Central declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the common, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 7.

Poor & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents each on the class A and B stocks, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

SEEMAN BROS. PROFIT

Seeman Bros. reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 indicated net profit of $143,338 after the charges and federal taxes, equal to $1.14 a share on the 125,000 shares of common, compared with $187,237, or $1.49 a share, in the like quarter of 1929.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 28	Last Oct. 27
25	Allied Kid	97	97	97	..
700	Am & Cont	17	16⅛	16½	16⅛
2190	Am Pound	6½	6	6⅜	6½
697	Am T&T	201¼	199½	200¼	199
170	Amoskeag	10	9½	10	9
300	Andes Pet	.25	.25	.25	.28
100	Areo Und	7	7	7	..
170	Big Sanf	37	36	37	35
15	Big Sanf pf	80	80	80	..
50	Bos El	78	78	78	77½
5	Bos El 2pf	92½	92½	92½	93
6	Bos & Alb	187	187	187	188
105	B&M A sta	72½	70	70	..
70	B&M pr pf	108½	107½	108½	107½
116	Bos Prov	180	180	180	180
15	Brown pf	68½	68½	68½	..
20	Det Air	2	2	2	..
550	East SS	20½	19¾	20¼	19½
50	E Bos Land	2	2	2	..
600	E Butte	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
60	E G&Fuel	23	22	23	21
300	E G&F pf	97	96½	96*	97½
36	E G&F pr pf	84½	83½	83½	84½
220	Economy	18¼	17½	17½	..
121	Edison Elec	250	249	250	252
69	Em Asso	21	20¼	20½	22
125	First Nat S	42½	42⅛	42½	43
10	Gen Alloy	10	10	10	..
35	Gen Capital	35	35	35	..
100	Hathaway B	17¼	17¼	17¼	..
110	Isle Royale	5	4⅞	5	5
45	Libby McN	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
300	Loew's Thea	7½	7½	7½	..
45	Me Cent	68	68	68	70
370	Mass Util	6½	6	6½	6
25	Mergenthal	88½	88	88	88½
105	Mohawk	20	19	19	..
37	Nash	30¼	29⅝	30¼	29⅝
200	Nat Ser	3½	3½	3½	..
25	NE Pub pf	20	20	20	..
37	NE Tel	138½	138	138½	138
50	N A Avia	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
650	No Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
20	Old Colony	143	143	143	143
765	Pocahontas	20	19	19½	18
5	Pub Util	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
25	Ry & Lt	55	55	55	..
65	Shawmut	15	14⅝	14¾	14¾
35	Sull Mach	35	34½	34½	..
27	Torrington	47	47	47	47
50	Tower Mfg	1	1	1	..
428	Uni Found	11¾	11¼	11¾	11½
616	Uni Shoe	59½	59	59½	59½
140	Uni Shoe pf	31¼	31	31¼	31¼
191	US&El Pow	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7⅝
10	US&Over	14	14	14	..
105	Util Eq pf	77½	76½	77	76½
35	Util Hyd	6½	6	6½	6½
275	War Bros	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	..
	BONDS				
$2000	NE Tel 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	..
16000	PC Poc 7s	120	118	120	..
12000	Wst T&T 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼

BUTLER MILL TO OPERATE

The Butler Mill plant situated at Taunton, which has been closed since last March because of poor business, will open next week, and within the next several days a normal force of about 150 persons will have been built up. Better conditions in the fine cotton goods industry in New England have made this resumption of business activity possible.

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $1,136,637 after taxes and charges equal to $7.57 a share on the 150,000 shares compared with $822,832, or $5.48 a share, in the first nine months of 1929. September net income was $39,181, compared with $81,417 in September, 1929.

CONTINENTAL CAN CO.

Continental Can Company's sales for the first nine months are slightly larger than those for the same interval last year.

HIGH grade public utility bonds have in recent months enjoyed an appreciation in price largely because of institutional buying, legality for savings banks or quick marketability. These qualifications are not primarily essential for investors who buy for assured income and payment of principal when due.

There are many issues of well secured bonds, backed by ample earnings, which in our opinion are now selling below their real worth. They afford opportunity for safe investment and at prevailing prices yield attractive net returns from 4.90% to 6.77%.

Suggestions will be sent upon Request

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COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct. 28	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .99¾	$1.00½	$1.41¾
Corn, 3 yellow	.98½	.99¼	1.10¾
Oats, 2 white	.47½	.48½	.48¼
Flour	4.75	4.70	6.50
Beef, family	18.50	20.00	28.50
Pork	32.50	32.50	28.50
Pork	32.50	32.50	28.50
Lard	.1210	.1210	.1120
Cotton, mid-up	.1140	.1180	.1825
Zinc	.0400	.0395	.0670
Iron	18.76	18.76	22.26
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.09½	.10	.18
Tin	.2620	.2595	.4030
Rubber	.0862½	.0800	.1820
Sugar	.0475	.0455	.0550
Lead	.0510	.0510	.0680
Print cloth	.0450	.0450	.0625

COTTON MARKET STRONGER

NEW YORK (AP)—A further advance which carried the price of new December contracts up to 11.43, and May to 12.03, or about 25 to 30 points net higher, was followed by rather irregular fluctuations in the cotton market here today. The demand, promoted by relatively steady Liverpool cables and reports of continued unfavorable weather for picking and saving late cotton in the South, tapered off on the advance, and there were moderate reactions under realizing, combined with some southern selling. December was ruling around 11.30, with the general market showing net advances of about 15 to 20 points during the middle of the afternoon.

ENGLISH COAL MERGER

LONDON—Lancashire and Cheshire coal owners approved plan for amalgamation of collieries with capital amounting to £20,000,000, employing 85,000 men and producing 18,000,000 tons annually.

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STANDARD CAP & SEAL CORP.

Standard Cap & Seal Corporation earned in the nine months ending Sept. 30 a net of $558,350, after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equal to $2.71 a share, on 206,000 shares, compared with $513,912, or $2.49 a share, on the same share basis in the nine months of 1929.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MICHIGAN NOW LEADS 'BIG TEN'

Northwestern and Minnesota Elevens Undefeated —Purdue Surprises

BIG TEN CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Against	P.C.
Michigan	3	0	42	20	1.000
Northwestern	2	0	51	2	1.000
Minnesota	1	0	6	0	1.000
Purdue	2	1	40	20	.667
Wisconsin	1	1	40	7	.500
Ohio State	1	2	25	32	.333
Chicago	0	1	0	34	.000
Iowa	0	1	0	20	.000
Illinois	0	2	7	47	.000
Indiana	0	2	0	29	.000

BIG TEN GAMES NOV. 1

*Northwestern at Minnesota.
*Wisconsin at Ohio State.
*Purdue at Illinois.
Princeton at Chicago.
Iowa at Detroit.
Indiana at Notre Dame.

(*In title race.)

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Michigan took nominal leadership in the football title race of the "Big Ten" Conference as a result of its victory, 15 to 7, over Illinois last week-end. The Wolverines display three wins in the Intercollegiate Conference and no defeats. They are not free in first place, however, as Northwestern shows two games won and none lost, and Minnesota has one victory and is yet to meet defeat in the league. Northwestern won a non-Conference game from Centre College, 45 to 7, and Minnesota did not play.

Northwestern's attack on Minnesota at Minneapolis this week-end brings about the most important crisis of the season to date. Against Centre, Coach R. E. Hanley developed that part of the Purple offensive which has been backward, the rushing and running. Heretofore the Wildcats have been scoring by passes and alert play in the breaks, while putting up a strong defense. Centre deserves credit for making the first touchdown that Northwestern has permitted this season, but the Colonels from Kentucky were clearly outclassed from start to finish.

It appears that Coach Hanley will have his full strength available for the first time this season when he takes the Northwestern squad to Minnesota. Capt. H. B. Bruder '32, star halfback, promises to return to the lineup, while last week R. E. Russell '33, new halfback, got into the play for three touchdowns and much yardage.

Rentner Scores Twice

Ernest Rentner '33, new fullback, performed as usual with two touchdowns. As it has won games high-handedly, despite misfortunes, it is to be expected that Northwestern will continue to win now that things are breaking its way.

If Minnesota puts up another defense like it did against Stanford, Northwestern will need all of its power. The latter uses the same fundamental attack as Stanford, and it is hoped it learned from Stanford's scoreless experience that Minnesota will not yield touchdowns on plunges. Trickery, rather than power, will be required to beat the Gophers within the 10-yard line. Minnesota, which took a rest on Oct. 25, is setting high hopes on this game, as it reflects upon the success of a new coach, H. O. Crisler. Last year the Gophers defeated Northwestern, 26 to 14.

Playing before a crowd of 70,000 Michigan scored two touchdowns against Illinois with passes over the goal line, Harry Newman '33, quarterback, throwing to J. C. Wheeler '33, halfback, and M. R. Hudson '32, fullback. Newman also kicked the field goal. The Wolverines failed to show a consistent running attack, but it was good enough to provide the threat to draw up the Illinois secondary. Michigan tried four passes, completed three and otherwise played a rather colorless game. It has no engagement this week-end, taking a rest in preparation for the visit a week hence to Harvard at Boston, Mass. Michigan won a 14-to-12 game from Harvard at Ann Arbor last year.

Purdue in Upset

Purdue upset the title race a little by unexpectedly eliminating Wisconsin, 7 to 6, in a game at Lafayette Oct. 25. While the Boilermakers were known to be strong, they were not given an even chance to beat the Badgers, who had developed all kinds of power in their previous games. The veteran tackle, E. G. Van Bibber '31, whose failure to kick an afterpoint against Michigan cost Purdue a tie earlier in the season, redeemed himself by delivering the winning point against Wisconsin.

Gains by H. R. Kissell '31, halfback, and a forward pass caught by him on the 20-yard line, scored the Purdue touchdown in the third quarter, after a scoreless half. This pass was thrown by Edward Risk '32, halfback, from a formation which looked like a rush, drawing up the secondary and leaving Kissell all alone out there to get the pass. Purdue has a good chance to defeat Illinois this week-end. It is 25 years since the Boilermakers have done this and some of them think that is long enough.

Illinois showed remarkable improvement at Michigan, as compared with its Northwestern game. Its rushing especially looked good and the Illini gained much more yardage than the Wolverines. Coach R. C. Zuppke deserves credit for this improved showing, and the question is, can he keep it up for the Purdue game? The Illinois score against Michigan was made possible by the guard, S. C. Jensen '33, who cut down the safety man as he crouched for the tackle when G. I. Berry '33 got away with a received punt for a 58-yard dash. Fumbling and a blocked punt, however, cost Illinois possession of the ball six times, showing the need of more experience.

Wisconsin Favored

Though defeated, Wisconsin may be favored over Ohio State this week-end. The Badgers scored on Purdue after intercepting a pass and then marching 65 yards, with that noted running and plunging attack which should also prove too much for Ohio State. Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite's boys showed the intelligence to pass for their touchdown, after three plunges on the two-yard line, and this is better than some big teams have done this season. This pass, W. E. Lusby '31, fullback to Samuel Behr '31, halfback, caught Purdue piled up to stop a plunge. This scoring by a pass over the goal was oddly interesting, inasmuch as the drive started on the interception of a similar attempt by Purdue over the other goal line.

Ohio State had a week off, and is assumed to be not greatly changed since it was defeated by Michigan, 13 to 0.

Chicago's prospects, following its scoreless tie with Mississippi, do not look promising for the Princeton game this week-end, though the latter was defeated 31 to 0, by Navy last week. In some ways the Maroons looked better, especially in defending their goal line, and in others looked worse, than in their previous game. Indiana, defeated 27 to 0 by Southern Methodist, probably will be swamped at Notre Dame this week-end. Iowa, which did not play on Oct. 25, has a chance to defeat Detroit in that Michigan metropolis.

Leads the Gophers on the Gridiron

CAPT. W. O. BROCKMEYER '31
University of Minnesota Varsity Football Team

Western Conference Scores

PURDUE		NORTHWESTERN	
20-Baylor	7	14-Tulane	0
13-Michigan	14	19-Ohio State	2
20-Iowa	0	32-Illinois	0
7-Wisconsin	6	45-Centre	7
60	27	110	9

INDIANA		CHICAGO	
14-Miami	0	19-Ripon	0
0-Ohio State	23	7-Hillsdale	6
7-Okla A. & M.	7	0-Wisconsin	34
0-Minnesota	6	0-Florida	19
0-So. Methodists	27	0-Mississippi	0
21	63	26	59

ILLINOIS		WISCONSIN	
7-Iowa State	0	28-Carleton	0
27-Butler	0	34-Chicago	0
0-Northwestern	32	27-Pennsylvania	0
7-Michigan	15	6-Purdue	7
41	47	95	7

IOWA		OHIO STATE	
38-Bradley	12	59-Mt. Union	0
0-Okla A. & M.	6	23-Indiana	0
12-Centenary	19	2-Northwestern	19
0-Purdue	20	0-Michigan	13
50	57	84	32

MICHIGAN		MINNESOTA	
33-Denison	0	48-S. D. State	0
7-Mich. N. S.	0	7-Vanderbilt	33
0-Mich. State	0	0-Stanford	0
14-Purdue	13	6-Indiana	0
13-Ohio State	0		
15-Illinois	7		
82	20	61	33

Sir Thomas Lipton Will Again Compete

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London

SIR THOMAS J. LIPTON, entraining for Southampton on Oct. 28 to take the Leviathan for America, stated that he had determined to have another Shamrock ready in two years to race for the America's Cup. It will be one, he said, that "will make the Americans sit up."

"Am I going to contest for the America's Cup next year? said Sir Thomas. "I don't think so, unless I have a boat like the Americans have." He laughed, "but by the following year I'll have a Shamrock ready that will make the Americans sit up."

"We Scotch-Irish don't easily give up," Sir Thomas said as his train moved away, "I'm going to have another smack at the cup but this time I'll win."

"After I've attended to my interests in New York," he said, "I'll have a general look around and resume acquaintance with my old cronies."

Covington Bows to Philip Liskin

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C.—Richard O. Covington's straight-set defeat at the hands of Philip Liskin of New Rochelle, N. Y., featured the opening round of the men's singles in the seventy-fourth annual mid-South tennis championship at the Pinehurst Country Club, Oct. 27. The score was 8—6, 6—4.

College players dominated the play, with the University of North Carolina delegation headed by Wilmer M. Hines, United States junior champion in singles and doubles; Southern, North Carolina and Kentucky state champion.

Edward K. Graham '32, another University of North Carolina player, won victory in three sets over Edward E. Clark of Candor, veteran Southern star, at 6—1, 4—6, 6—2. Hines, the defending titleholder, won from Bob Barrett, local high school boy, with the loss of only one game.

MID-SOUTH TENNIS TOURNAMENT—MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

Ed Yeomans, Washington, won from Nelson C. Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y., by default.

Philip Liskin, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Richard O. Covington, Asheville, N. C., 8—6, 6—4.

Second Round

Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., defeated Bob Barrett, Pinehurst, N. C., 6—1, 6—0.

Edward K. Graham, Chapel Hill, N. C., defeated Edward E. Clark, Candor, N. C., 6—1, 4—6, 6—2.

Hinkey Hendlin, New York, defeated Paul A. Dana, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—2.

Yeomans won from Robert Sutton, Rockingham, N. C., by default.

Harvey Harris, Raleigh, N. C., defeated Lucas Abels, High Point, N. C., 6—4, 0—6, 6—4.

Harley Shuford, Hickory, N. C., defeated John Strong, Raleigh, 6—3, 6—2.

Liskin defeated Robert Wallace, Pinehurst, 6—0, 6—1.

Lenoir Wright, Charlotte, defeated Clifton Flowers, Rockingham, 6—1, 6—4.

RANGER PLAYER TO AMERICAN LEAGUE

CHICAGO (AP)—Ralph Taylor, veteran defenseman, has purchased his release from the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, and has signed with the Chicago Shamrocks of the American League.

Thomas J. O'Shaughnessey, president of the Shamrocks, said he did not know how much Taylor paid for his release, but said he believed it was more than the National League waiver price of $5000.

The deal was important, he added, not only to the Shamrocks, but to the American League, which has been called an outlaw group by President Frank Calder of the National League.

"The fact that Taylor bought his release to play with us shows that the American League has no intention of tampering with National League player contracts," Shaughnessey said.

Taylor was a member of the Chicago Cardinals four years ago, but went to the Black Hawks when the former organization disbanded. He was sold to the New York club last winter.

LONG SCHEDULE FOR ICE HOCKEY

International League Teams to Play 168 Games, 48 for Each Club

A real lengthy schedule of 168 games has been arranged for the International Hockey League of seven teams. Each team is listed to play 48 games, 24 at home and 24 away and eight with each other, four at home and four away.

This league schedule embraces more games than the National Hockey League, starts two days later than the major circuit and finishes on the same date, March 22. To carry out such an imposing list of dates the teams will have to play as many as four games in a week at times.

There are seven teams, Buffalo, Detroit, Windsor, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, London and Cleveland, the last-named being the 1929-30 champion. Hamilton, Toronto and Niagara Falls, in the circuit last year, are not supporting teams this year, Syracuse and Pittsburgh replacing two of them. The Hamilton team was sold to Syracuse, and the Niagara Falls holdings to Pittsburg; the Toronto franchise will be idle this season. The 1930-31 schedule:

Thursday, Nov. 13—London at Pittsburgh.
Friday, Nov. 14—Buffalo at Windsor.
Saturday, Nov. 15—Pittsburgh at Buffalo; London at Cleveland; Detroit at Syracuse.
Tuesday, Nov. 18—Syracuse at Buffalo; Windsor at Detroit; Cleveland at London.
Wednesday, Nov. 19—Pittsburgh at Syracuse.
Thursday, Nov. 20—Buffalo at Pittsburgh; London at Detroit.
Friday, Nov. 21—London at Windsor.
Saturday, Nov. 22—Buffalo at Cleveland.
Sunday, Nov. 23—Buffalo at Syracuse.
Tuesday, Nov. 25—Syracuse at London; Windsor at Pittsburgh.
Wednesday, Nov. 26—Windsor at Cleveland; London at Buffalo.
Friday, Nov. 28—Detroit at London; Syracuse at Windsor.
Saturday, Nov. 29—Cleveland at Buffalo; Detroit at Pittsburgh.
Sunday, Nov. 30—Cleveland at Syracuse.
Tuesday, Dec. 2—Windsor at London; Detroit at Cleveland.
Wednesday, Dec. 3—Pittsburgh at Windsor.
Thursday, Dec. 4—Syracuse at Detroit; Cleveland at Pittsburgh.
Friday, Dec. 5—Buffalo at London.
Saturday, Dec. 6—Pittsburgh at Cleveland; Windsor at Buffalo.
Sunday, Dec. 7—Cleveland at Detroit; Windsor at Syracuse.
Tuesday, Dec. 9—Syracuse at Pittsburgh; Detroit at Buffalo; Cleveland at Windsor.
Thursday, Dec. 11—Buffalo at Detroit.
Friday, Dec. 12—Detroit at Windsor; Pittsburgh at London.
Saturday, Dec. 13—Syracuse at Cleveland.
Sunday, Dec. 14—London at Syracuse; Pittsburgh at Detroit.
Tuesday, Dec. 16—Pittsburgh at Buffalo; Windsor at Detroit; Cleveland at London.
Wednesday, Dec. 17—Pittsburgh at Syracuse.
Friday, Dec. 19—Buffalo at Windsor; London at Pittsburgh.
Saturday, Dec. 20—Pittsburgh at Cleveland; Syracuse at Buffalo.
Sunday, Dec. 21—London at Detroit; Cleveland at Syracuse.
Tuesday, Dec. 23—Cleveland at Buffalo; Syracuse at London; Windsor at Pittsburgh.
Friday, Dec. 26—London at Windsor.
Saturday, Dec. 27—Detroit at Cleveland; London at Buffalo; Syracuse at Pittsburgh.
Sunday, Dec. 28—Buffalo at Syracuse.
Tuesday, Dec. 30—Syracuse at Detroit.
Wednesday, Dec. 31—Windsor at Cleveland.
Thursday, Jan. 1—Buffalo at Pittsburgh; Syracuse at Windsor; Detroit at London.
Friday, Jan. 2—Windsor at Buffalo.
Saturday, Jan. 3—Detroit at Pittsburgh; London at Cleveland.
Sunday, Jan. 4—Buffalo at Detroit; Windsor at Syracuse.
Tuesday, Jan. 6—Cleveland at Detroit; Pittsburgh at Windsor.
Wednesday, Jan. 7—Pittsburgh at London.
Friday, Jan. 9—Cleveland at Windsor.
Saturday, Jan. 10—Syracuse at Cleveland; Detroit at Buffalo.
Sunday, Jan. 11—Detroit at Syracuse.
Monday, Jan. 12—Buffalo at London.
Tuesday, Jan. 13—Detroit at Windsor; Buffalo at Cleveland.
Wednesday, Jan. 14—London at Syracuse; Cleveland at Pittsburgh.
Thursday, Jan. 15—Windsor at London; Pittsburgh at Detroit.
Friday, Jan. 16—Buffalo at Windsor.
Saturday, Jan. 17—Pittsburgh at Buffalo; London at Cleveland.
Sunday, Jan. 18—Windsor at Detroit; Pittsburgh at Syracuse.
Tuesday, Jan. 20—Detroit at Pittsburgh; Cleveland at London.
Wednesday, Jan. 21—Cleveland at Syracuse.
Thursday, Jan. 22—London at Detroit.
Friday, Jan. 23—London at Windsor.
Saturday, Jan. 24—Detroit at Cleveland; Syracuse at Buffalo; Windsor at Pittsburgh.
Sunday, Jan. 25—Syracuse at Detroit.
Tuesday, Jan. 27—Syracuse at Pittsburgh; Detroit at London; Cleveland at Buffalo.
Wednesday, Jan. 28—Syracuse at Windsor.
Thursday, Jan. 29—Buffalo at Pittsburgh; Windsor at Detroit.
Friday, Jan. 30—Windsor at Cleveland; London at Buffalo.
Saturday, Jan. 31—Syracuse at London.
Sunday, Feb. 1—Buffalo at Syracuse.
Tuesday, Feb. 3—Pittsburgh at Windsor.
Wednesday, Feb. 4—Windsor at Syracuse; Buffalo at Cleveland.
Thursday, Feb. 5—Cleveland at Windsor; Buffalo at London.
Friday, Feb. 6—Pittsburgh at Detroit.
Saturday, Feb. 7—Pittsburgh at Cleveland; Detroit at Buffalo.
Sunday, Feb. 8—Detroit at Syracuse.
Tuesday, Feb. 10—Cleveland at Pittsburgh; Windsor at London; Buffalo at Detroit.
Thursday, Feb. 12—London at Pittsburgh.
Friday, Feb. 13—Detroit at Windsor; Pittsburgh at London.
Saturday, Feb. 14—Windsor at Buffalo; Syracuse at Cleveland.
Sunday, Feb. 15—London at Syracuse; Cleveland at Detroit.
Tuesday, Feb. 17—Detroit at Pittsburgh Cleveland at London.
Thursday, Feb. 19—London at Detroit.
Friday, Feb. 20—Syracuse at London; Buffalo at Windsor.
Saturday, Feb. 21—Windsor at Cleveland; Pittsburgh at Buffalo.
Sunday, Feb. 22—Pittsburgh at Syracuse.
Tuesday, Feb. 24—London at Windsor; Syracuse at Buffalo; Detroit at Cleveland.
Thursday, Feb. 26—Syracuse at Detroit; Windsor at Pittsburgh.
Friday, Feb. 27—Syracuse at Windsor; Buffalo at London.
Saturday, Feb. 28—Cleveland at Buffalo; London at Pittsburgh.
Sunday, March 1—Cleveland at Syracuse.
Tuesday, March 3—Buffalo at Detroit; Pittsburgh at Cleveland.
Thursday March 5—Cleveland at Detroit.
Friday, March 6—Pittsburgh at Windsor; Detroit at London.
Saturday, March 7—Syracuse at Cleveland; London at Buffalo.
Sunday, March 8—Buffalo at Syracuse.
Tuesday March 10—Windsor at London; Cleveland at Pittsburgh.
Thursday, March 12—Pittsburgh at Detroit.
Friday, March 13—Cleveland at Windsor.
Saturday, March 14—London at Cleveland; Detroit at Buffalo; Syracuse at Pittsburgh.
Sunday, March 15—Detroit at Syracuse.
Tuesday, March 17—Windsor at Buffalo; Pittsburgh at London.
Wednesday, March 18—Windsor at Syracuse.
Friday, March 20—Detroit at Windsor; Buffalo at Pittsburgh.
Saturday, March 21—Buffalo at Cleveland.
Sunday, March 22—London at Syracuse.

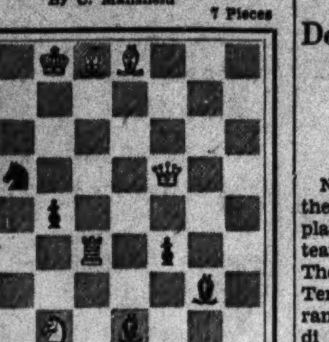
GAME TRANSFER REFUSED

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. (AP)—Dr. W. J. Moenkhaus of Indiana University, chairman of the Intercollegiate Conference committee on athletics, announced Oct. 27 the Big Ten had refused the request of Northwestern University to transfer its football game with Notre Dame on Nov. 22 from Dyche Stadium at Evanston to Soldier Field, Chicago. The proposal had been advanced, and agreed upon by the two colleges, because of the increased seating capacity of Soldier Field, with the plan to make the game a charity benefit. Dr. Moenkhaus said the faculty representatives were no doubt influenced not so much by the factors in the present problem as by the effect the granting of this request might have upon the consideration of other proposals involving the waiving possibly of other Conference rules.

CHESS by Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1247
By C. Mansfield

Black 7 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1248
By E. Petsch-Manskopf

Black 2 Pieces

White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1245. Q-Q4
No. 1246. 1. R-R2
2. Kt-B3
1. —— R-Q3
2. B-B2
1. —— K-K8
2. R-K2ch

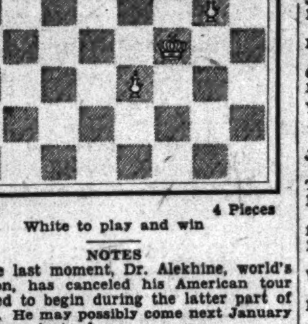
End-Game No. 14. White wins: 1 Q-B2, P-R8; 2 K-B3, K-R8; 3 Q-Kt3, P Queens; 4 QxRPch, Q-R2; 5 QxQch, and the White P marches. Actually the game was continued: 1 Q-B4ch, K-R6; 2 Q-Q3ch, K-R7; 3 K-B4??, P Queens; 4 QxQch, KxQ; 5 K-Kt4, K-Kt7!; 6 KxP, K-B6; 7 P-B4, K-Q5, drawn.

END-GAMES

Most of Kashdan's victories are the reward of carefully nursed, minute middle-game advantages. They demand a high degree of analytical precision and often no small amount of imagination; but they inevitably involve monotonous and uninteresting maneuvering. The following position arose after 62 moves of play in the Kashdan-Mieses game at Frankfort. Kashdan's method of winning is noteworthy.

End-Game No. 15

Black 4 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and win

NOTES

At the last moment, Dr. Alekhine, world's champion, has canceled his American tour scheduled to begin during the latter part of October. He may possibly come next January or February instead.

The results of the thirty-first annual tournament of the Western Chess Association, held at the Roosevelt Chess and Bridge Club, Chicago, are as follows:

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Tot.
S. D. Factor, Chicago	6	1	1	6½
N. T. Whitaker, Wash'ton	6	1	1	6½
L. J. Isaacs, Chicago	6	2	0	6
E. Michelsen, Chicago	5	2	1	5½
M. Palmer, Detroit	5	3	0	5
J. F. Collins, Chicago	3	5	0	3
B. Frank, Chicago	2	5	1	2½
A. H. Palmi, Jackson, Mich.	1	7	0	1
R. S. Goerlich, B'th'h'm, Pa.	0	8	0	0

Both leaders lost their games to E. Michelsen.

The following game was awarded the brilliancy prize:

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Whitaker White	Collins Black	Whitaker White	Collins Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 P-B5	B-K
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 QR-B	Q-B6
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 Q-B2	Kt-Q2(f)
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	20 Kt-K2	Q-R4
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	21 Kt-B4	Kt-K4
6 B-QB4(a)	B-Q2	22 Kt-Q5	Q-Q
7 Castles	P-KKt3	23 Q-R4(g)	P-B3
8 P-KR3	B-Kt2	24 B-Kt6	Q-Q2
9 B-K3	Castles	25 B-Q4	Q-Kt2
10 Q-Q2	Kt-K4	26 B-Kt4(h)	KtxB
11 B-K2	R-B	27 QxKt	B-R3
12 P-QKt3(b)		28 PxP(j)	BxP
	P-QR3(c)	29 Q-K6ch	R-B2(k)
13 P-B4	Kt-B3	30 QR-Q(l)	RxP
14 B-B3	Q-B2(d)	31 RxP	PxR
15 QKt-K2	KtxKt	32 KtxPch	K-R
16 KtxKt	P-QKt4(e)	33 Q-K8ch and mates	

NOTES BY N. T. WHITAKER

(a) 6 B-K2 is stronger, but White hoped that his youthful opponent did not know the Magnus Smith trap. If Black replies with the natural move 6 . . . P-KKt3, then 7 KtxKt, PxKt; 8 P-K5, Kt-Kt5; 9 P-K6!

(b) Disagreeable necessity to prevent the exchange of one of the powerful bishops. This arose from the inferior 6 B-QB4 instead of 6 B-K2.

(c) 12 . . . Q-B2 probably stronger.

(d) Threatening in several ways to win a piece.

(e) If 16 . . . P-K4; 17 Kt-K2, QxP; 18 QxP, with White for choice.

(f) To occupy his strong K4 square. White in reply, scenting the weakness of Black, hurries his Kt to Q5.

(g) How can Black defend? If 23 . . . P-K3; 24 Kt-K7ch, K-R; 25 P-B6, R-B2; 26 mate in three. If 23 . . . B-B3, then 24 KtxBch and B-R6 wins.

(h) Also good is 26 BxKt, QPxB; and White will transfer his forces to the Q wing. Black meanwhile has a useless KB and a Q side pawn minority.

(j) Threatening QxR, followed by KtxKPch.

(k) Forced.

(l) Best. Many inferior lines arise from 30 KtxKPch or 30 RxP!

Here is another of Marshall's victories at Liége—this one against the redoubtable and temperamental Nimzowitsch, who will probably be the next challenger for the world's championship:

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE TO THE QP GAME

Marshall White	Nimzowitsch Black	Marshall White	Nimzowitsch Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 Q-R4	P-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	15 B-K2	Kt-Kt2
3 P-K3	B-Kt2	16 B-Kt2	P-B4?
4 B-Q3	P-B4	17 P-QKt4!!	BxP
5 Castles	P-K3	18 P-B4	Kt-B2
6 P-B4	BxKt	19 RxP	P-KKt4
7 QxB	Kt-B3	20 PxP(b)	B-B4
8 PxP	BxP	21 Kt-B7	BxPch
9 Kt-B3	Castles	22 K-R	P-K4(c)
10 R-Q	Q-B2	23 B-B!	BxB
11 P-QKt3	Kt-K4	24 RxB	Kt-R
12 Q-Kt3	Kt-R4	25 P-B5!	Resigns(d)
13 Kt-Kt5!(a)	Q-Kt		

(a) This move puts an end to Black's petty skirmishing, for if now 13 . . . KtxQ; 14 KtxQ, QR-B; 15 Kt-Kt5 (not KtxKP, KtxB; 16 KtxR, Kt-K7ch; 17 K-B, Kt (K7)xB; 18 KtxQP, B-R6!!) with much the better ending chances.

(b) 20 QxP, KtxQ; 21 RxKtch, K-R; 22 RxKt dis ch, P-K4; 23 BxPch, QxB; 24 PxQ leaves White a piece and pawns ahead, but Marshall still looks for the mate.

(c) Now if 20 . . . BxP; 21 QxB, KtxQ; 22 RxKtch, with immediate mate.

(d) After 26 B-B4ch, Kt-B2; 27 P-Kt6, PxP; 28 Q-B6, etc., Black can hardly squirm.

Here is a game of the ever popular "slap-stick" variety. The winner refuses to pay any attention to pawns at all, permitting them to be doubled or captured almost at will; instead, he sacrifices his queen and offers both his rooks. At the finish he is much material behind, but his opponent cannot prevent mate. From the minor tournament at Hamburg:

RUY LOPEZ

Hermann White	Hussong Black	Hermann White	Hussong Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 Kt-K	Q-Kt4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 K-R	R-B3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	19 Kt-K3	QR-KB
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	20 QxBP	QR-B2
5 P-Q3	B-B4	21 Q-B8ch	Kt-B
6 B-K3	P-Q3	22 QxBP	Q-R4
7 QKt-Q2	B-K3	23 R-KKt(a)	QxPch!
8 BxKB	PxB	24 KxQ	R-R3ch
9 BxB	PxB	25 K-Kt3	Kt-K7ch
10 Kt-B4	Kt-Q2	26 K-Kt4	R-B5ch
11 P-QR4	Q-B3	27 K-Kt5	R-R7
12 P-B3	Castles	28 QxKtch	KtxQ
13 Castles	QR-Q	29 Kt-B3	P-R3ch
14 P-R5	Kt-K2	30 K-Kt6	K-Kt!
15 Q-Kt3?	Kt-Kt3!	31 KtxR	R-B4!!
16 QxP	Kt-B5	Resigns	

(a) This permits a pretty finish, but there is no defense against Black's R-R3.

BAYSIDE TENNIS CLUB FEATURES

Defeats City Athletic Club in Class C Squash Tennis Race

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The newest club in the league featured the opening of play in the squash tennis season of team matches for 1930-31, on Oct. 27. The Class C team of the Bayside Tennis Club, just admitted to the ranks, under the coaching of Frank di Salvo, former coach of the Army & Navy Club, defeated the team of the City Athletic Club, winners of the title two years ago, 6—1, on the courts of the newcomer, in the opening round of the Metropolitan Class C team championship, now split into three groups, on account of the large number of clubs competing. This match was in the second group.

Last year champions, Princeton Club, in the first group, also on its home courts, was defeated by the team of New York Athletic Club, but the latter were close behind them in the race last spring, and there was little surprise, as most of the players of last season were moved up into Class B. The score of this match was also 6 to 1.

Yale Club defeated Columbia University Club, 4 to 3, on the courts of the former, and Crescent Athletic Club disposed of Harvard Club, 5 to 2, at Harvard Club, in two other matches in the first group, and Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, visiting Block Hall, defeated the home team, also at 4 to 3, in the other match in the second group. The third group, composed of the New Jersey clubs, gets under way next Sunday.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS—FIRST ROUND

First Group

New York Athletic Club 6, Princeton Club 1

J. P. Poe, Princeton Club, defeated W. A. Durcan, N. Y. A. C., 15—0, 15—7.

Carroll Lyttle, N. Y. A. C., defeated C. S. White, Princeton Club, 15—7, 14—18, 15—6.

J. O. Hobson, N. Y. A. C., defeated E. L. Crabbe, Princeton Club, 15—13, 15—12.

Sefton Tranter, N. Y. A. C., defeated M. C. Markham, Princeton Club, 15—3, 17—16.

Edward F. Durcan, N. Y. A. C., defeated R. L. Tompkins, Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—12.

M. D. Grant, N. Y. A. C., defeated R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, 15—12, 9—15, 15—10.

E. B. Sanger, N. Y. A. C., defeated F. S. Fisher Jr., Princeton Club, 15—8, 15—1.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5, HARVARD CLUB 2

Crosby Allison, Crescent A. C., defeated M. S. Mattuck, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—13.

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent A. C., defeated W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, 10—15, 15—11, 15—12.

Donald Lawson, Crescent A. C., defeated F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, 8—15, 15—8, 15—3.

Carter Goodrich, Crescent A. C., defeated W. M. Chamberlain, Harvard Club, 15—7, 10—15, 15—10.

Morris Cooper Jr., Harvard Club, defeated J. C. McCurrach, Crescent A. C., 12—15, 18—17, 15—6.

J. S. Murphy, Harvard Club, defeated W. T. Hanley, Crescent A. C., 17—14, 15—13.

J. A. Schwarz, Crescent A. C., defeated G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club, 10—15, 15—10, 15—9.

YALE CLUB 4, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 3

A. T. Mahan, Yale Club, defeated D. D. Jackson, Columbia U. C., 15—5, 15—12.

A. F. Greer, Yale Club, defeated A. K. Thomson, Columbia U. C., 0—15, 15—12, 15—11.

Lawrence Hasbrouck, Columbia U. C., defeated E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—9.

E. A. Meyer, Columbia U. C., defeated W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, 15—9, 15—5.

E. G. Scarrett, Columbia U. C., defeated N. T. Lane Jr., Yale Club, 15—8, 15—7.

O. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Yale Club, defeated C. J. Herkert, Columbia U. C., 15—4, 15—18, 15—13.

Mead Treadwell, Yale Club, defeated H. W. Hanemann, Columbia U. C., 15—12, 15—10.

SECOND GROUP

BAYSIDE TENNIS CLUB 6, CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 1

George Abbott, Bayside T. C., defeated M. H. Fischer, City A. C., 15—2, 15—12.

John Wiley, Bayside T. C., defeated Milton Cohn, City A. C., 15—6, 15—6.

Gordon Smith, Bayside T. C., defeated Walter Weingarten, City A. C., 15—12, 15—12.

William Hoffman, Bayside T. C., defeated Herbert Henryson, City A. C., 15—7, 15—12.

George Backer, City A. C., defeated Ralph Roberts, Bayside T. C., 15—12, 15—8.

A. M. Elliott, Bayside T. C., defeated A. B. Hyman, City A. C., 15—11, 8—15, 15—3.

R. W. Hill, Bayside T. C., defeated E. R. Rosenthal, City A. C., 15—8, 15—11.

FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 4, BLOCK HALL 3

Francis Peterson, Block Hall, defeated D. E. Bartow, Fraternity Club, 15—12, 15—10.

W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity Club, defeated W. C. Spence, Block Hall, 15—10, 15—4.

P. S. Patton, Fraternity Club, defeated C. O. Hedlund, Block Hall, 15—7, 15—4.

S. W. Smith, Fraternity Club, won from H. H. Pell Jr., Block Hall, by default.

S. R. Shepherd, Block Hall, defeated D. E. Leith, Fraternity Club, 10—15, 18—15, 15—7.

J. W. Drake, Block Hall, defeated M. M. Banks, Fraternity Club, 15—9, 15—5.

R. W. Pressprich Jr., Fraternity Club, defeated G. A. Conroy, Block Hall, 15—4, 15—12.

JEWEL ENS TO MANAGE THE PIRATES AGAIN

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Jewel Ens will pilot the Pittsburgh National League baseball team again next season, the Pirate club officials announced today.

Ens, who had his first experience as a big league manager in the closing days of the 1929 campaign and during the 1930 season, signed a contract to pilot the Pirates for one more year. He was a coach of the Pittsburgh club before he succeeded Donie Bush as manager when Bush resigned late in the 1929 season.

PROVIDENCE BUYS VAIL

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Jean Dubuc, president of the Providence Reds, announced Oct. 27 the purchase of Melville "Sparky" Vail, from the New York Rangers. Vail is well known in the Canadian-American League, having played several seasons with Springfield. The deal was for cash but the price was not announced.

BY-PLAYS

FAVORS THE BATTER IN JAPAN

IN JAPAN the umpire behind the bat favors the batter against the pitcher on all close decisions. It is just the opposite in the United States, and the University of Chicago baseball team which visited Japan recently lost five games straight before it found out what was the matter. Then the Maroon pitchers, noting that the Jap college players were not such strong hitters anyhow, began sticking the ball into the groove between the Oriental knees and the honorable letters on their chests, right over the plate. As a result, Chicago rectified its record and came away from Japan with seven games won, seven lost and one tied. Curious to relate, Arthur R. Cahill '31, catcher during the regular season, proved the most baffling pitcher to the Japanese.

SHOULD GET MORE CREDIT INSTEAD OF LESS

On a losing team a star of outstanding ability gets very little credit for his performances. Such an eclipsed star is Leo B. Jensvold '31, who was shifted from quarter to fullback at Iowa this season. While his team has lost three or four games, Jensvold has carried the ball on rushes 303 yards, averaging 4.1 yards in each play. This would be a creditable performance with a strong team, so how much more worthy is it of notice when made with a weak eleven, where blocking, interference and line play designed to break the way for the ball carrier are not up to standard?

AND WHY NOT TWO MAJOR HOCKEY LEAGUES?

Why should there not be two major leagues in professional hockey? There are two in baseball, and they get along very well together, and operate to their mutual profit. That is, one keeps baseball interest alive during the absence on the road of the other team, or one puts up an interesting race while the other is in a slump and keeps enthusiasm sustained through the seasons.

Hockey seems to have other reasons for the justification of two major leagues. These have to do with the cost of artificial ice plants and the financing of great indoor arenas. One league, playing only 22 games in the Chicago Stadium, for instance, cannot make a paying project of that $7,000,000 amphitheater. Another team playing a like schedule can keep the Stadium busy most of the winter.

It does not seem satisfactory to maintain one major league and one minor league in the same city, because the fans will not turn out for what they think is hockey of a minor caliber, at least, not in force enough to make it worth while. And if one league is kept minor, its playing forces will be constantly sapped by the drafts of major-league teams, and it will be unavoidably minor in the caliber of game it displays.

BIGGER FOOTBALL CROWDS SHOWN

Figures have been compiled purporting to show that football is gaining this fall over last year, the "calamity howlers" to the contrary notwithstanding. In the "Big Ten," the big games of October, 1930, have outdrawn the big games of October, 1929, by something like 40,000. The way-back-wheners who have been lamenting "small" crowds at the games played so far, seem to recall that the mammoth stadii were taxed to capacity all over the land for every game played last year, when, as a matter of fact, they were filled only once or twice at each college. Football is on the upgrade, and the figures prove it, despite business conditions.

STRONG RUNNING ATTACK STILL GOOD

Even in these days when it seems that some football teams are over-emphasizing the forward pass, games come along that prove there is no substitute for a strong running attack. Florida illustrated that against Chicago, dashing through center, off tackle and around end for three touchdowns, while Chicago, throwing passes in every direction, got nowhere. Of course, the teams that mix them up, strong running with accurate passing, each reinforcing the other, are doing the most scoring.

POWER OF ENGINES AS BASIS OF RATING

NEW YORK (AP)—Further standardization of racing rules was brought about Oct. 27 at a joint meeting of the power cruisers and powerboat divisions of the American Powerboat Association contest board.

A committee was appointed to draw up a new formula for handicapping all power cruisers and it was agreed that all runabouts will continue to be rated in contests in the future on the power of engines alone. A rule was adopted that all cruisers must be steered in contests by hand devices.

SIDELINES

DARTMOUTH looms up more and more as the logical claimant of the mythical eastern championship. It has quite some schedule to play through yet, however, and not too much should be said for the Green until the hurdles ahead have been topped. The 7-to-2 score did not indicate any part of the margin of superiority that Dartmouth had over Harvard in their game. Actually Coach Cannell's team gave the Crimson a vivid lesson on football fundamentals such as kicking, blocking, tackling and coördination.

Coach Arnie Horween might be induced to stay one more year at Harvard if the so-called "presidents'" agreement would be abolished and allow the Crimson to start practice earlier and be as far advanced as the other fellow. The late starting is a severe handicap to players and coaches, and can always be resorted to for an alibi. One big point of admiration for Horween is the fact that he does not "cry baby" about the late starting or anything else after reverses.

Occasionally a move is made to curb college football money making and the "Big Ten" action, prohibiting the transferring of the Notre Dame-Northwestern game from Dyche Stadium, Evanston, to Soldier Field, Chicago, is one.

One of the leading games this week-end finds Pennsylvania engaging in another intersectional contest. The Penn eleven was rather badly defeated at Madison, Wis., by the Badgers, 27 to 0, and now will tackle the strong Kansas eleven.

Andres of Dartmouth, Siano of Fordham and Ticknor of Harvard appear to be in the running for all-American nomination at center. Ticknor was the choice last year and defensively, this year, he easily leads eastern aspirants, but his passing has not been perfect. Ticknor outshone Andres in the Dartmouth-Harvard game defensively because he had much more to do. In fact, the Green offense played Ticknor all the way, drawing him into the line to work end plays and out of the line to buck, and it was a merry battle throughout with the big Crimson center making tackle after tackle, covering up his line's weaknesses and saving the secondary many a tackle.

The after-disturbance of whether the West Point touchdown against Yale was legal or not is unnecessary and a very bad precedent to start. Bucks on the goal line will often be questionable and as close to judge as an exciting finish of a 100-yard sprint. The officials are supposed to call such plays as they see them and confidence that they do so should not be shaken.

HOPPE TAKES LEAD

NEW YORK—William F. Hoppe gained a 32-point lead over Welker Cochran when he captured the opening two blocks of their 13-block three-cushion billiard match Oct. 27 at the Strand Billiard Academy. The match is being played on a point basis, each block consisting of 60 points. It also is a return engagement between the two former balkline champions, Hoppe having triumphed in the previous one, which was played in block, 8 to 5. Hoppe took the afternoon session, 60 to 39, in 51 innings with the players each having a high run of 5. In the evening block, Hoppe triumphed by 60 to 49, having a cluster of 8 to the loser's 4. The session lasted 47 innings.

PLAY-MANAGER AT CORNELL

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—The Cornell polo team now has a player-manager. The appointment of C. L. Ranney '33 of Santa Ana, Calif., on Oct. 27, was announced. Although a player-manager in college sport is a rarity, one was considered more or less necessary in this case because of the fact that individuals on the team pay their own expenses. Ranney played varsity polo at Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis. C. K. Graydon '30 of Cincinnati has been elected captain of the team, which is a reserve officers' training corps organization. He plays at back and Ranney at No. 1.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Lehigh 24, Johns Hopkins 34.

Three-Cushion Play Starts on Nov. 10

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Three-cushion billiard qualifying tournaments will be held in four sections of the United States, starting Nov. 10, it is announced by C. A. Storer, director of players for the National Billiard Association of America. Each section will play in two divisions, the division winners playing off later for the right to represent the section in the world's professional tourney, which is to be held in Chicago.

There will be at least 60 players in the first competition. The sectional finals will open on Nov. 19 with the winner of each sectional qualifying for the world's three-cushion championship in January or February.

The complete list of cities for the three-cushion sectional tournaments follow: Eastern Section—North division at Twentieth Century Billiard Room in Boston; Southwest division at the Charles Ellis Recreation in Pittsburgh. Final at the Colonial Recreation in New Haven, Conn.

Western Section—South division at Clifford Jones Billiard Room in Los Angeles; North division at the Rialto Recreation in Portland, Ore. Final at Wright's Recreation in San Francisco.

Northern Section—West division at the Mission Billiard Parlor in Des Moines, Ia.; East division at the K Recreation in Dayton, O. Final at Kieckhefer's Recreation in Chicago.

Southern Section—North division at Charles Peterson's Billiard Room in St. Louis, Mo.; South division at McGregor's Billiard Room in Terre Haute, Ind. Final at Walter Bodkin's Billiard Room in the St. Nicholas Hotel in Decatur, Ill.

The four sectional winners will oppose four players already named as eligible. The eligible players are Johnny Layton, world's champion; Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, Allen Hall of Chicago and Tiff Denton of Kansas City, the order in which they finished in last season's world's tournament. This season's tournament will be held in the middle West, with the city to be selected shortly.

HOCKEY NOTES

THE Pacific Coast Hockey League and the California Hockey League will not join hands in interleague competition this season, but the day seems near when they will, and it will build an interesting and powerful circuit. Presidents Frank A. Patrick of the coast league and John J. Allen Jr. of the California league met on the proposition recently, but the plans for the latter circuit were too indefinite at present and Patrick had to know immediately.

Another Canadian amateur hockey team is to make a tour of Europe; this time it will be the University of Manitoba graduates. Dr. Blake Watson is to be playing manager, and some of the players will be: Stan Wagner, goal; Gard McVey and Guy Williamson, defense; Dr. Gordon McKenzie, Dr. Ward Turvey and Jack Pidcock, forwards.

Len Grosvenor of Ottawa has been sold to the London team of the International League. Grosvenor is a center-ice man. London has changed its nickname from Panthers to Tecumsehs.

The newly-named Detroit Falcons of the National Hockey League, under the guidance of Jack Adams, have accepted a challenge from the Detroit Olympics of the International League, with a new manager, Bernie Morris, for a series of exhibition games to be played in the Detroit rink, Nov. 3, 6 and 8. George Hay, veteran forward, is captain of the Falcons.

Leo Reise, veteran defenseman, who played with New York Americans and a brief time with New York Rangers, has been sold by the latter club to London.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

International Fishermen's Trophy Race Is Canceled

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (AP)—Word was received here Oct. 27 from the trustees of the international fishermen's trophy at Halifax, N. S., that because of the lateness of the season the planned race for the trophy between the Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester and the schooner Bluenose of Lunenberg, N. S., had been canceled.

Announcement of the development was made from the office of Capt. Ben Pine, skipper of Thebaud, champion of the Gloucester fleet. Although no decision had been reached as to what action would be taken here, it was evident that the fishing folk hereabout had their hearts set on seeing the two boats meet for the trophy. Racing was scheduled to start before Nov. 10 off Halifax and Thebaud was ready to leave here Oct. 30.

Thebaud recently defeated the Canadian boat in a series of races off this port and thereby won the Sir Thomas Lipton trophy. Thebaud was built especially, however, to contest Bluenose's possession of the international trophy. Those officially connected with the Thebaud here issued no official statement, but let it be known that efforts would be made to carry through the plans for the racing.

HALIFAX, N. S. (AP)—A telegram was received Oct. 27 by H. R. Silver, chairman of the board of trustees of the Dennis Cup, from the Gloucester schooner racing committee, requesting the local board to reconsider the decision not to hold an international series off this port this fall. No further statement was made by the Halifax committee, however.

WOMEN'S POLO TEAM ORGANIZED

PINEHURST, N. C.—The first women's polo team organized here will take the field some time next week. Those who will comprise it include Mrs. Beatrice Edwards of New York, Mrs. Beverly Walters of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst and Miss Julia Scott Butterfield of Battle Creek, Mich.

NATION SPURS PLANS TO AID EMPLOYMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

Europe. In the midst of the depression this manufacturer had adopted a five-day week of nine hours a day, and plans both to reduce prices and increase wages.

"At the same time," he added, "Europe's hardest hit industry—Lancashire cotton textiles—has attacked what seemed a hopeless position with results which already are encouraging. Typical of the European business reaction to trade difficulties are the vigorous and successful organization of the greatly expanded German watch and clock industry, the modernization under way of polish steel producing plants, the gradual mechanization of Jugoslavian and Bulgarian farming, and new agreements linking up nonferrous producers in the British Dominions with smelters and refiners in Great Britain. Economic depression, especially marked in the field of agriculture, is effectively forcing smaller European nations in the direction of concerted action."

Raskob Is Optimistic Over Prosperity Return

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A program to aid employment and help the economic situation was outlined by John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in a radiocast over the National Broadcasting System Oct. 27, when he denied charges by national Republican leaders that he had been engaged in inventing faults in the Hoover Administration.

Mr. Raskob struck a definite note of optimism in his plan for economic rehabilitation, declaring that "everything has been thoroughly deflated, and business is now turning upward."

"The momentum is slow necessarily at first," he said, "but within three months, with the impetus the automobile industry is sure to provide, starting with the January shows, we will quickly leave depression behind and all be singing, 'Happy Days Are Here Again.'"

Six steps were favored by the Democratic National chairman as practical improvement measures. They were adoption of the five-day week, with its concurrent stimulation of recreation, installment buying and stimulated demand for commodities; liberalizing the Federal Trade Commission to permit combines in big business which would lead to economical production; abolition of the tax on gain and loss of capital, so as to encourage speculative enterprise; removal of the tariff problem from politics, so as to protect those industries which need protection without individual favoritism, by means of a bipartisan commission; modification of prohibition laws so that the Government can collect excise taxes on liquor which would have amounted to $900,000,000 in 1929, and restriction of legislation on accepted economic theories.

Regarding the five-day working week, Mr. Raskob said that the only way to increase production and still provide work was to increase consumption. An extra day of recreation, he held, would give millions of men an opportunity for outings in the country with their families the results of which would be beneficial to themselves and increase the commodity market.

The bipartisan tariff commission should have all the dignity of the Supreme Court, Mr. Raskob said, and should be an effective preventative of tariff questions ever entering Congress. Its members should be appointed for life at attractive salaries, he said.

Fewer Are Jobless Now Than in 1921, Woods Says

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Thus far there are not as many persons seeking employment this winter as there were in the winter of 1921, according to Col. Arthur Woods, chairman of President Hoover's Emergency Committee on Employment, who was here Oct. 27, bringing together state, municipal and private agencies engaged in emergency relief. He said that a survey of conditions throughout the country, which would give an accurate picture, was being made, but that present estimates put the number of unemployed at about 3,500,000, of whom 1,000,000 are normally without employment.

Meanwhile, actual relief measures began to get under way. More than 800 men have been put at work in city parks, and some 1200 more will be taken on as soon as emergency funds are available.

Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the committee directing an appeal of the Salvation Army for $2,500,000, announced that a committee of 500 women will undertake to raise at once an emergency fund of $500,000 for the unemployed. A four-story building on West Twenty-Second Street has been given to the Salvation Army by Edwin Gould for immediate use as a shelter for needy women and children.

At the same time Mayor James J. Walker ordered all of the city marshals to meet with him at the City Hall, Oct. 28 to confer on means of alleviating eviction of tenants for the nonpayment of rent, particularly in cases where income has been curtailed through unemployment.

Edward P. Mulrooney, police commissioner, announced that the members of his force would raise $35,176 a month for six months for employment relief, and officials of the Board of Education said they would enlist the 36,000 teachers of the city in the Mayor's program.

NEW YORK CITY

Business is Good

FREE

Demonstration.
Tubes tested.
We guarantee every tube we sell.

RADIO

Shop around first, then let us show you how much you can save on the new 1931 radio models. Victor, R. C. A., Colonial and all standard makes.

SERVICE

Get the best out of your radio. DANIEL'S SERVICE DEPARTMENT does repair work for as little as $1.00.

Daniel's Radio Shop

128 West 32nd Street

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Show us this advertisement and earn a special discount. Mail orders promptly filled.

NEW YORK CITY

Employment Programs Worked Out in Kansas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kan.—An enlarged employment program has been worked out by the Kansas Highway Department. Announcement from R. W. Dole, State Highway Director, of the allotment of $400,000 of additional work in northeast Kansas this fall and winter, brings the total proposed expenditures close to $2,000,000.

The Kansas State Board of Regents also is doing its part in relieving the unemployment situation by recommending new buildings and increased salary appropriations for each of the five big state schools. New building appropriations total $1,210,000. The board also approved two added experiment stations.

At a meeting between organized unemployed and the city commission of Topeka, various relief measures were considered as a solution of the situation. Mayor W. O. Rigby suggested that, in the future, all city contracts contain a clause which will, wherever possible, provide man-power to replace machine power on construction jobs. Several contracts are to be let soon to which the hand-power clause will be inserted.

Muskegon Spending Spree Finding Many Imitators

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUSKEGON, Mich. — Muskegon, which set the pace for the rest of the country in its week's "patriotic spending spree" to "bust the buyers' strike" and aid in restoring prosperity, poured out about $400,000 of hoarded money during the week, in excess of normal trading, final reports indicate. In the meantime, the city has had the satisfaction of seeing its plan adopted in countless cities throughout the country.

The plan inaugurated by L. H. Reitdyk, local manufacturer, and sponsored largely by the Noonday Luncheon Clubs, turned to the methods of the war days, and sent out minutemen to carry the plea that it was just as patriotic to spend money today as it was to purchase Liberty Bonds during the World War.

"Spend, spend, spend," was the plea. Deplete the stocks of the merchants and they will order more goods. Factories will obtain orders and they will have to put on more workers to manufacture the goods. Out of it will come prosperity.

So widespread has become the interest in the Muskegon plan that 10,000 copies of a broadside telling of the success of Muskegon's campaign, and giving all the details, have been mailed out. In addition, during the last week many cities from various parts of the country have sent representatives to Muskegon to obtain details.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States and national headquarters of various clubs, such as Lions, Exchange, Kiwanis and Rotary, are aiding in establishing the Muskegon spending spree in other cities.

Employers Urged to Hire Added Worker for Winter

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A campaign to induce every employer of labor to take on at least one additional worker for the winter, as a means of increasing employment, has been started by a voluntary committee of five business executives here.

Members of the committee, which is headed by Walter F. Olson, president of the Olson Rug Company, have not only pledged themselves to employ at least one additional worker each, but to canvass all large employers of labor in the Chicago district as soon as possible.

"As a means of centering attention on this avenue of relief," Mr. Olson said in a letter to George F. Getz, chairman of the state unemployment committee, "it might prove beneficial to proclaim a 'Hire-a-Worker Week,' during which employers of labor would be called upon to pledge themselves to take on additional workers. It might be well for President Hoover to proclaim a 'National Hire-a-Worker Week' and for the governors to follow suit in their states."

Illinois Trade Chambers Push Construction Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Following an appeal to local chambers of commerce to do their part toward speeding up public and private construction to help employment, the Illinois Chamber of Commerce has received a number of replies from down-state chambers to the effect that numerous improvements were already under way, and that efforts were on foot to speed up others which had been planned.

From Moline comes word that construction has been rushed on a $400,000 junior high school building, providing considerable employment; that street work totaling $10,000 has been started by the city as an emergency measure, and that a number of smaller projects have also been started.

The secretary of the Moline Association of Commerce added that "our local factories are each day taking back men, and conditions generally appear very encouraging."

In Aurora, where a $2,500,000 hospital has been planned for some time, they are rushing ahead with the foundation work while the details of the structure are still in the hands of the architect, the secretary of the local chamber states. The municipality also is rushing work on a $75,000 bridge across the Fox River.

In Bloomington the Association of Commerce has set about speeding work on the new federal building to cost $250,000. Though the site has been purchased and buildings vacated, work of demolition has been delayed and the association has made urgent appeal to the Government to begin this work.

The Illinois Chamber of Commerce plans to continue its efforts in this direction by sending to each local chamber a letter, written by Wayne Hummer, chairman of the board, on behalf of the Governor's unemployment relief committee, of which he is a member, urging the organization of local committees to coöperate with the municipalities in speeding construction work.

Production Is Increased in Grand Rapids Shops

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Five Grand Rapids manufacturing concerns reported on Oct. 28 that increased orders during recent weeks have resulted in accelerated production and the factories now are operating at from 60 to 100 per cent of capacity.

The concerns which make furniture, metal products and knitted goods, reported that the number of men employed now is practically the same as a year ago and considerably in excess of the number working during the summer months.

Street Work Is Pushed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—With one of the largest repaving and street repair programs in Buffalo's history completed this season, city officials are turning their attention to a long list of streets still in need of work which they feel may be provided to help unemployment.

The street department reported Oct. 27 that 106 thoroughfares were rebuilt this year at a cost of $1,870,000. It is estimated that 300 more could be reconstructed. Mayor Charles E. Roesch has recommended these be placed in shape as soon as possible.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

The latest musical piece to be produced by Florenz Ziegfeld, entitled "Smiles," will have its first presentation on any stage at the Colonial tonight, Marilyn Miller and the Astaires are starred, and many other famous stage names are on the roster. The book is by William Anthony McGuire, and relates the adventures of a small girl of the tenement section of New York, adopted in France by four soldiers. The music is by Vincent Youmans and the settings are by Joseph Urban.

Friday evening, at the Fine Arts Theater, Eugene O'Neill's "All God's Chillun Got Wings," will be presented, for one performance only, by the Colored Players, a group of Boston Negro amateurs. This will be the first performance of the play in Boston.

Friday evening will see also a change of bill at the Copley. Mr. Clive will then revive the English naval farce, "The Middle Watch," which had a success last season. "To What Red Hell" will continue through Thursday night. The weekly Commuters' Night, with curtain at 7:30, falls this evening.

Two of the most remarkable dramatic productions of the season are now in their final week. These are "Berkeley Square," John L. Balderston's time-fantasy, at the Wilbur, and "Death Takes a Holiday," from the Italian of Alberto Casella, at the Plymouth.

The next offering of the Professional Players' subscription season at the Plymouth will be "Michael and Mary," A. A. Milne's comedy, which will open Monday night, with Madge Kennedy in the leading part.

Tony Sarg's Marionettes in "Alice in Wonderland" may be seen Saturday forenoon and afternoon at Tremont Temple.

A new production of "The Merchant of Venice," with Maurice Moscovitch representing Shylock as a well-dressed man of means, comes to the Tremont Nov. 10.

"Street Singer," musical comedy tried out in Boston last year, returns in full bloom to the Shubert, Nov. 17.

Music

Brosa Quartet—Harriet Cohen

Harvard University had a visit last night from the distinguished English musicians who have come to this country at the instance of Mrs. E. S. Coolidge, more particularly for the recent musical festival at Chicago. The Brosa String Quartet, and two of them with Miss Harriet Cohen for a trio, delighted an audience which overflowed Paine Hall even unto its stairs. The performance of Mozart's Quartet in C major (K. 465), and Beethoven's great C sharp minor Quartet showed an ensemble quite worthy of the two masterpieces. The first of these having much of the grave and tender vein so treasurable in Mozart's works, the Brosas, avoiding the marring sin of tonal overstatement, leaned toward understatement. The result was entirely pleasing. Four murmuring voices, eschewing individual ardors and excesses, enable the serenity, the perfection of detail in this particular music to speak for itself. When a larger tone was called for, later in the evening, it was the more effective, having fire, but no hint of shrilliness.

Miss Cohen, pianist whose name preceded her in America, joined Messrs. Brosa and Pini of the Quartet to perform with clarity and taste a trio of Frank Bridge, in the composer's presence. For the most part, the piano bears the burden of Bridge's tale. To it are entrusted what "modernisms" the piece has—for the most part, a certain frolicsome waywardness. He takes mild liberties with rhythms, harmonies, even tonalities, but in a mincing rather than a bold or striding way. Meanwhile the bowed instruments (muted for two movements) give a sort of melodic background. Elsewhere they point phrases of the piano, or rise with it to larger utterance. As music of fancy and momentary felicity, the trio succeeds.

GOLD STRIKE MADE IN PANAMA

PANAMA (AP)—A rich gold strike was reported Oct. 27 to have been made recently in the Remance mine of the Panama Corporation, Ltd. J. J. Calderwood, general manager of the mine, said the vein was 50 inches wide and would assay from $200 to $1000 per ton.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29

Talks

"Books in the Limelight" (WJZ—T). Five minutes by Tom Masson, magazine editor and humorist. 5.

Joseph E. Phillips, London bureau New York Herald Tribune (CBS—T). "Bill" Schudt's "Going to Press" period for members of Fourth Estate. 6.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain and CBS). "Topics in Brief" by the man who discovered and publicized Lawrence of Arabia, also wrote up Count Von Luckner and Sergeant Samuel Woodfill. 6:45, 8.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF—T). Interpretations by William Hard, Washington correspondent. 7:45.

Hon. Alfred E. Smith (WEAF—T). Only speech on NBC before election. Democratic National Committee period. 8.

"Old Counsellor"; Chicago Little Symphony Orchestra (Halsey Stuart—WEAF—T). 9.

Stanley Walker, city editor New York Herald Tribune (CBS—T). Conducting Heywood Broun's radio column. 11:15.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Voice of Columbia" (CBS—T). Principally opera by soloists and orchestra. 8.

Tandy MacKenzie, tenor; Mobiloil Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (WEAF Chain). Program entitled "Carnival" introducing classical festival music. "Flower Songs" and "Goodbye," by soloist; "After the Ball" for strings, harp and bells. 8:30.

Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Revelers Male quartet; orchestra (Palmolive—WEAF—T). Features, "Old Refrain," Mr. Oliver; "Chinese Lullaby," Miss Palmer; "Body and Soul," sensational torch number from New York show, Revelers; "Just a Little Dance, Mam'selle," orchestra. 9:30.

Mary McCoy, soprano; Reinald Werrenrath, Bill Hughes, baritone; Willard Robison's Deep River Ensemble; piano duo; male chorus; orchestra (WJZ Chain). Varied hour. 9:30. NBC Pacific 9:30.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Slumber music by girls' voice trio and string trio. 11:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Opera of Verdi and Wagner; Keler-Bela, Glazounow, Waldteufel and Hadley selections. 6:05.

Toscha Seidel, concert violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). First movement, Mozart's "Concerto in D Minor," rarely done Chopin "Mazurka" in Kreisler arrangement, and "Tambourin Chinois," by soloist. 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Mary Charles, soprano; orchestra (CBS). Miss Charles though American born, is better known on the London stage, has been on the American stage and in talking pictures. 9:30.

Leonard Joy's string dance orchestra; Grantland Rice interview (WEAF—T). "Fine and Dandy," "Blue Room" and "Skaters' Waltz" are of interest. 10:30.

Vincent Lopez and his St. Regis Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"The Truth" (WJZ—T). Radio Guild production. 4.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago. 10. NBC Pacific. 8:30.

"The Adventures of Sandy and Lil" (CBS). Leslie Thrasher's magazine cover characters become vocal. 7:45.

"Forty Fathom Trawlers" (CBS). Sea Stories. 8:30.

Recitals

Yoichi Hiraoka, Japanese xylophonist (WEAF—T). 7.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). Radio's one-man show. 7:30.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Hill billy music by family group. 7.

"The Beggar's Bowl" (WOR). India described by "Jimmy Bolton," played by Basil Ruysdael, to the background of "Call of the Sphinx," "In a Persian Market," "Oasis" and "Dance of the Nautch Girls" by orchestra. 8.

Vocal Ensembles

Wheaties Quartet; organ (CBS—T). Indiana collegia and popular songs. 8.

"Wayside Inn" (WJZ Chain). Mabel Zoeckler, soprano; choristers, ensemble. 10:30.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Two talks.
5:25 WEEI String Ensemble.
6:05 Two political talks.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 The Crusaders Orchestra.
6:55 Political talk.
7:00 Dairy and Food Council Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Soconyland sketch, "Pigs Is Pigs."
8:00 Slayton-Learoyd Orchestra; Helen Barr, soprano.
8:30 Gentle's Orchestra; vocal duo; soloist.
9:00 NBC, Eveready Orchestra; James Stanley, baritone.
9:30 NBC, Wonder Bakers Orchestra; Phil Dewey, baritone; male trio; violin quartet.
10:00 Addresses by the Hon. Alfred E. Smith and Joseph B. Ely, from Boston Arena.
11:00 Political talk.
11:10 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p.m.—Junior Aviation League.
5:15 Safety Crusaders.
5:30 Stocks; agricultural Markets; read reports.
6:00 Time; weather, temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 NBC, Savannah Liners Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 New England Coke Orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 "Uncle Willard," recorded program.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 "Famous Fortunes," recorded sketch.
8:45 Political talk.
9:00 NBC, Tek Orchestra; Vee Lawnhurst, pianist-soloist; Lucien Schmidt, cellist.
9:30 "Death Valley Days"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Westinghouse Salute to Denver: mixed chorus; orchestra.
10:30 Premiere of Chrysler-Plymouth World Tour: embarkation on S. S. Bremen; speeches by Walter P. Chrysler, Mayor Walker; Bremen Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Digest; temperature.
11:09 Political talk.
11:25 Tom Cline's Hotel Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:20 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Dandies orchestra; time.
6:00 La Lasine Orchestra.
6:15 The Talisman and his Crusaders.
6:30 Political talks.
7:00 "Forget-me-not": Recorded program.
7:30 Cleercoal Orchestra; Cora Ruston, pianist; vocal duo; piano duo; saxophone soloist.
8:00 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Premier orchestra; Colin O'More, tenor; vocal duo.
9:00 CBS, Blackout sketches; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Philco Symphony Concert, Howard Barlow, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Graybar "Mr. and Mrs." sketch.
10:15 CBS, Paramount Publix orchestra; soloists; Jesse Crawford, organist; male chorus; Jerry Madison.
11:00 Time and news.
11:15 CBS, John Erskine, author.
11:30 "Mickie" Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 Jack Renard and his Mayfair Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Children's Hour.
5:45 News; Fishermen's program.
6:15 Parrington Radio program.
6:30 Titus and Buckley program.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:05 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:35 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

KING'S SPEECH FORECASTS VOTE REFORM

(Continued from Page 1)

by his Government, headed by Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister:

"My Lords and Members of the House of Commons: It has given me much pleasure to receive my ministers from the Dominions and representatives of India who are attending the Imperial Conference. I watch with deep interest the progress of their labors, the satisfactory result of which I shall confidently await.

"I hope soon to welcome representatives of the princes and people of India who are about to join with members of all parties in both houses of Parliament to consider the future constitutional position of India.

"My intention is to inaugurate this conference, and I earnestly trust that at the conclusion of its proceedings may be found agreed and wise solutions of those important questions upon which it will be called to deliberate.

"My relations with the foreign powers continue to be friendly.

"I was very glad to intrust my son, the Duke of Gloucester, with the duty of representing me at the coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia.

Active Part in Assembly

"My Government took an active part in proceedings of the Assembly of the League of Nations in September last. General agreement was reached upon the treaty of financial assistance to states which may be victims of aggression which recently was signed at Geneva. Application of this treaty is conditional upon the coming into force of a general disarmament convention which I trust will shortly be concluded.

"I follow with grave concern and sympathy continuance of heavy unemployment among so many of my people. Economic depression unfortunately continues to dominate the markets of the world, and the accompanying restriction of international trade is felt with particular severity in those industries which are especially dependent on export.

"My Government will persist in its efforts to develop and extend home, imperial and foreign trade and to help in measures which will lead to greater efficiency in industry.

"Proposals will be laid before you for promotion of increased settlement and employment on the land, and of large-scale farming operations, and for acquisition and improvement of agricultural land, land in need of reconditioning, and for organization of producers for marketing purposes.

Employment Insurance

"I purpose immediately to set up a commission to inquire into the entire question of unemployment insurance, and in particular to allegations of abuse of its provisions. The commission will be asked to present interim reports on the most pressing questions and, if required, legislation based upon them will be introduced. In the meantime, a measure to make a further financial provision for an unemployment fund will be laid before you.

"My ministers purpose to introduce legislation to secure for the community its share in the site value of land.

"Measures will be submitted to you for raising of the age of compulsory school attendance, for amending the laws relating to trade disputes and trade unions and for setting up of a consumers' council.

"A measure of electoral reform will be submitted to you.

"Bills will also be laid before you to enable ratification of the Washington hours convention and of the international convention for safety of life at sea, and for establishment of a new statutory authority to deal with passenger traffic in London.

"I pray that under the blessing of God the outcome of your deliberations may advance the happiness and well-being of my people."

POWER QUESTION LOOMS LARGE IN COMING ELECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

store owner, into the fight as Mr. Joseph's "political heir."

Running as independent Mr. Meyer is turning the State upside down on the power question, and has virtually shelved the regular Republican. This has sent the conservative pro-power group over to the Democratic side, although the latter had taken a feeble anti-power stand earlier in the fight. Mr. Meyer backs the so-called Grange bill permitting the State to own and operate power works. A referendum is being taken on the Grange bill.

In Colorado the senatorial campaign turns largely on power. George H. Shaw, the Republican candidate, was for years attorney for the Doherty Cities Service subsidiary there. Edward P. Costigan, progressive Democratic nominee, is basing most of his fight on the charge that Mr. Shaw would be a "power trust" senator.

In Montana Thomas J. Walsh's Republican opponent, Judge Albert J. Galen, a wet, is accused of having power interest backing by those who assert these interests oppose Mr. Walsh Mr. Walsh, a dry, started the Federal Trade Commission inquiry. However, in this State the wet-dry issue somewhat obscures the power phase.

In Wisconsin, Philip La Follette won the gubernatorial nomination, equivalent to election, over Gov. Walter J. Kohler, with a proposal for a state superpower system as a leading issue.

In New York, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt is attempting to represent the Republicans as being identified with the power interests. He proposes to have New York State develop the St. Lawrence River power.

In Maine, Wallace H. White was aided in his election to the Senate, his opponents charge, by his friendliness toward the Insull power interests. The power problem has been a leading issue in that state for several years.

In Tenessee, President Hoover came directly to the aid of B. Carroll Reece, Representative (R.), advocate of selling Muscle Shoals, when he was attacked by Sam H. Price, his Republican opponent, as a "power trust" man. Mr. Price is now running as an "anti-power trust" independent, and the Democratic nominee has withdrawn in his favor for that reason.

In Nebraska, George W. Norris (R.), Senator, is up for reëlection. He is the chief anti-power member of the Senate and again some of the opposition to him is said to be traced to the Nebraska Power Company and to State Treasurer Stebbins, said to be allied to the power group.

Finally, in Alabama, the Muscle Shoals fight figures in the attack of John H. Bankhead, Democratic nominee, on Thomas Heflin (D.), present Senator, up for reëlection, Mr. Bankhead asserting Mr. Heflin has been too friendly with efforts of power interests to get Muscle Shoals away from the Government.

WESTERN CANADIANS TO STUDY SPANISH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Spanish will be introduced into the high school curricula of British Columbia under plans announced by the department of education here. This change was regarded as significant in view of increasing trade between Canada and South American countries, where Spanish is spoken.

Recently a delegation of educationists from the Argentine, on a visit here, advocated the introduction of Spanish into the schools. It will be one of the optional subjects, but already many students have indicated their intention of studying it.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Boston, Oct. 20, 1930.

I certify that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated to be voted for in Suffolk County, November 4, 1930, and the form of all questions to be voted on at said election.

FREDERIC W. COOK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

1930.

GOVERNOR. Vote for One.
John W. Aiken of Chelsea, Socialist Labor Party.
Frank G. Allen of Norwood, Republican.
Harry J. Canter of Boston, Communist Party.
Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.
Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. Vote for One.
Strabo V. Claggett of Newton, Democratic.
Maria C. Correia of New Bedford, Communist Party.
Stephen J. Surridge of Lynn, Socialist Labor Party.
Edith M. Williams of Brookline, Socialist Party.
William Sterling Youngman of Boston, Republican.

SECRETARY. Vote for One.
Daniel T. Blessington of Somerville, Socialist Labor Party.
Frederic W. Cook of Somerville, Republican.
Albert Sprague Coolidge of Pittsfield, Socialist Party.
James W. Dawson of Boston, Communist Party.
Chester J. O'Brien of Boston, Democratic.

TREASURER. Vote for One.
Fred Jefferson Burrell of Medford, Republican.
Eva Hoffman of Boston, Communist Party.
Charles F. Hurley of Cambridge, Democratic.
Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.
Charles S. Oram of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.

AUDITOR. Vote for One.
Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Republican.
Harry Fieldman of Springfield, Socialist Party.
Francis X. Hurley of Cambridge, Democratic.
Albert Oddie of Brockton, Communist Party.
Fred E. Oelcher of Peabody, Socialist Labor Party.

ATTORNEY GENERAL. Vote for One.
Morris I. Becker of Boston, Socialist Labor Party.
John W. Janhonen of Gardner, Communist Party.
John Weaver Sherman of Boston, Socialist Party.
Harold W. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.
Joseph E. Warner of Taunton, Republican.

SENATOR IN CONGRESS. Vote for One.
William M. Butler of Boston, Republican.
Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg, Democratic.
Oscar Kinsalas of Springfield, Socialist Labor Party.
Max Lerner of Worcester, Communist Party.
Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist Party.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One. Ninth District.
Joseph J. Borgatti of Somerville, Democratic.
Charles L. Underhill of Somerville, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One. Tenth District.
Edward L. Donnelly of Boston, Republican.
John J. Douglass of Boston, Democratic.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One. Eleventh District.
John Joseph Kelleher of Boston, Democratic.
George Holden Tinkham of Boston, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One. Twelfth District.
Samuel Abrams of Boston, Republican.
John W. McCormack of Boston, Democratic.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One. Thirteenth District.
Donald M. Hill of Newton, Republican.
Robert Luce of Waltham, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. Vote for One. Fourteenth District.
Edward G. Morris of Quincy, Democratic.
Richard B. Wigglesworth of Milton, Republican.

COUNCILLOR. Vote for One. Second District.
Chester I. Campbell of Quincy, Republican.
John Joseph Cheever of Boston, Democratic.

COUNCILLOR. Vote for One. Third District.
Esther M. Andrews of Brookline, Republican.
Henry W. Brett of Boston, Democratic.

COUNCILLOR. Vote for One. Fourth District.
James H. Brennan of Boston, Democratic.
Ada F. York of Chesea, Republican.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Norfolk and Suffolk District.
Erland F. Fish of Brookline, Republican.
Francis B. McKenney of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One. First Suffolk District.
Conde Brodbine of Revere, Republican.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Second Suffolk District.
John P. Buckley of Boston, Democratic.
Alva A. Rockwood of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Third Suffolk District.
Henry Parkman, Jr. of Boston, Republican.
Julius J. Sakowich of Cambridge, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Fourth Suffolk District.
Edward C. Carroll of Boston, Republican.
James J. Twohig of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Fifth Suffolk District.
Michael J. Ward of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Sixth Suffolk District.
Gaspar G. Bacon of Boston, Republican.
Arthur J. Coughlin of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Seventh Suffolk District.
Joseph Finnegan of Boston, Democratic.
Frederick E. Hawley of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. Vote for One. Eighth Suffolk District.
John F. Buckley of Boston, Democratic.
Max Ulin of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Three. First Suffolk District.
William H. Barker of Boston, Democratic.
Americo A. DeSimone of Boston, Republican.
William H. Hearn of Boston, Democratic.
George E. Noyes of Boston, Republican.
Joseph P. O'Rourke of Boston, Republican.
Henry Selvitella of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Second Suffolk District.
Joseph A. Edgerley of Boston, Republican.
Robert L. Lee of Boston, Democratic.
Thomas J. L. Meehan of Boston, Republican.
William Patrick Prendergast of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Third Suffolk District.
John B. Colbath of Boston, Republican.
John P. Higgins of Boston, Democratic.
John H. Logue of Boston, Citizens Liberal Candidate.
Felix A. Marcella of Boston, Democratic.
Henry W. Stiles of Boston, Republican.
James I. Yoffa of Boston, Independent.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Fourth Suffolk District.
George P. Anderson of Boston, Republican.
Richard R. Johnston of Boston, Republican.
Leslie K. Morse of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Fifth Suffolk District.
Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican.
Dennis F. McLaughlin of Boston, Democratic.
Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Sixth Suffolk District.
Francis Ashman of Boston, Republican.
Daniel Carroll of Boston, Independent.
William F. Hickey of Boston, Democratic.
Robert V. Lee of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Seventh Suffolk District.
August Bencks of Boston, Republican.
Eugene P. Durgin of Boston, Democratic.
Francis A. Pentoney of Boston, Republican.
John J. Reardon of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Eighth Suffolk District.
Francis D. Dailey of Boston, Democratic.
Anthony A. McNulty of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Ninth Suffolk District.
John Patrick Connolly of Boston, Democratic.
Timothy J. Costello of Boston, Democratic.
Aubrey G. Gibson of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Tenth Suffolk District.
Gordon K. Allen of Boston, Republican.
James W. Hennigan of Boston, Democratic.
Thomas S. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic.
Charles H. McGee of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Eleventh Suffolk District.
William F. Madden of Boston, Democratic.
Timothy J. McDonough of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Twelfth Suffolk District.
James T. Burke of Boston, Democratic.
Abraham B. Casson of Boston, Republican.
Charles L. Page of Boston, Republican.
Herbert P. P. Shaughnessy of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Thirteenth Suffolk District.
John J. Donahue of Boston, Republican.
Peter J. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.
John V. Mahoney of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Fourteenth Suffolk District.
Bernard Finkelstein of Boston, Democratic.
Isidore H. Fox of Boston, Republican.
Morris Jolles of Boston, Socialist Party.
Hyman Manevitch of Boston, Republican.
Julius H. Soble of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Fifteenth Suffolk District.
Marcus J. Levins of Boston, Democratic.
Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Sixteenth Suffolk District.
John A. Carlson of Boston, Republican.
John J. Concannon of Boston, Democratic.
Bartholomew J. Dacey of Boston, Republican.
John Edward Hurley of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Seventeenth Suffolk District.
Harrison H. Atwood of Boston, Republican.
Owen A. Gallagher of Boston, Democratic.
Thomas A. Hunter of Boston, Republican.
Frank J. McFarland of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Eighteenth Suffolk District.
Edward H. Gallup of Boston, Republican.
Joseph A. Logan of Boston, Democratic.
Benjamin L. Schwalb of Boston, Republican.
Patrick J. Welsh of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Nineteenth Suffolk District.
George W. Cashen of Boston, Republican.
William C. Dolan of Boston, Democratic.
George Penshorn of Boston, Republican.
Joseph C. White of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Twentieth Suffolk District.
Harold R. Duffie of Boston, Republican.
George A. Gilman of Boston, Republican.
Walter A. Murphy of Boston, Democratic.
Patrick Edward Murray of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for One. Twenty-First Suffolk District.
Martin Hays of Boston, Republican.
John F. Murphy of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for One. Twenty-Second Suffolk District.
Leo M. Birmingham of Boston, Democratic.
Thomas B. White of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for One. Twenty-Third Suffolk District.
William H. Melley of Chelsea, Democratic.
Republican.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for One. Twenty-Fourth Suffolk District.
John W. MacLeod of Chelsea, Republican.
Daniel J. Murphy of Chelsea, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two. Twenty-Fifth Suffolk District.
Augustine Airola of Revere, Republican.
Thomas F. Carroll of Revere, Republican.
Daniel F. Murray of Revere, Democratic.
William H. J. Rowan of Revere, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for One. Twenty-Sixth Suffolk District.
John F. Clancy of Winthrop, Democratic.
Harry E. Wright of Winthrop, Republican.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY. Vote for One. Suffolk District.
George Alpert of Boston, Republican.
William J. Foley of Boston, Democratic.
Vincent Garro of Boston.

REGISTER OF PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY. Vote for One. Suffolk County.
Arthur W. Sullivan of Boston, Republican. Democratic.

(For Revere and Winthrop)

COUNTY COMMISSIONER. Vote for One. Middlesex County.
Erson B. Barlow of Lowell, Republican.
Robert F. Donovan of Somerville, Democratic.

(For Revere and Winthrop)

ASSOCIATE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. Vote for Two. Middlesex County.
E. Perry Johnson of Arlington, Democratic.
John M. Keyes of Concord, Republican.
John J. Noreau, Jr., of Somerville, Democratic.
Melvin G. Rogers of Tewksbury, Republican.

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of YES or NO:—

QUESTION NO. 1.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION

(State-wide)

Shall an amendment to the constitution relative to the apportionment of senatorial, representative and councillor districts, further described as follows:

The proposed amendment of the Constitution provides for the annulment of Article XXI of the Articles of Amendment of the Constitution and the substitution therefor of a new Article XXI, and for the annulment of Article XXII of the Articles of Amendment of the Constitution and the substitution therefor of a new Article XXII. The proposed amendment embodies in substance the following changes in and additions to said Articles XXI and XXII:

1. In proposed Article XXI, towns of twelve thousand inhabitants or more may be divided in forming representative districts. No precincts, however, in such towns may be divided. In taking the census the special enumeration of legal voters shall specify the number residing in each precinct of such towns. Under existing Amendment XXI no town may be divided and no specification of the number of voters in a precinct is required.

2. The division of a county into representative districts and the apportionment of representatives to districts therein is to be made by "The county commissioners or other body acting as such or, in lieu thereof, such board of special commissioners in each county as may for that purpose be provided by law, . . ." Under Article XXI as it now stands the division and apportionment is made by "The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk,—or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law, . . ." The time for assembling of such commissioners, board or body for the purpose of making such division and apportionment is also changed, from the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment by the Legislature of the number of representatives to each county, to a time within thirty days after certification by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to such commissioners, board or body of the number so assigned, or within such other period as the General Court may by law provide.

3. Under the proposed Articles, each special enumeration shall be the basis for determining the districts, senatorial, representative and councillor, for the ten-year period beginning in the fourth January following said special enumeration and the present division of districts is to remain in effect until January, 1939. Under the existing amendments the ten-year period is the period between the taking of each census. (Thus, the next redivision based upon the next census in 1935 would, under the proposed Articles, affect those elected in 1938 to hold office beginning in January, 1939, instead of affecting those elected in 1936 to hold office beginning in January, 1937. Under existing amendments representation of newly created districts begins in January of the second year after each ten-year census, whereas under the proposed article it would begin in January of the fourth year thereafter.) The number of representatives (240), senators (40), and councillors (8) is not changed.

4. The Legislature may limit the time within which a division of representative, councillor or senatorial districts may be questioned by judicial proceedings. The existing amendments contain no provision that itself limits or authorizes the Legislature to limit such time.

which receive in a joint session of the two Houses held May 17, 1928, 182 votes in the affirmative and 48 in the negative, and at a joint session of the two Houses held May 26, 1930, received 155 votes in the affirmative and 88 in the negative, be approved? — Yes / No

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of YES or NO on EACH QUESTION:—

QUESTION NO. 2

LAW PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION (State-wide)

Shall the proposed law which amends the General Laws by striking out chapter 138, section 2A, which section provides that, "No person shall manufacture, transport by air craft, water craft or vehicle, import or export spirituous or intoxicating liquor as defined by section three, or certain non-intoxicating beverages as defined by section one, unless in each instance he shall have obtained the permit or other authority required therefor by the laws of the United States and the regulations made thereunder," which law was disapproved in the House of Representatives by a vote of 110 in the affirmative and 123 in the negative and in the Senate by a vote of 11 in the affirmative and 26 in the negative, be approved? — Yes / No

QUESTION NO. 3.

LAW PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION (State-wide)

Shall the proposed law which amends General Laws, chapter 131, by inserting therein a new section number 59A, which in substance makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of fifty dollars for any person to use, set or maintain any trap or other device for the capture of fur-bearing animals which is likely to cause continued suffering to an animal caught therein and which is not designed to kill the animal at once or take it alive unhurt, except traps or other devices for protection against vermin, set or maintained within fifty yards of any building or cultivated plot of land to the use of which the presence of vermin may be detrimental, which law was disapproved in the Senate by a vote of 12 in the affirmative and 24 in the negative, and in the House of Representatives by a vote of 48 in the affirmative and 167 in the negative, be approved? — Yes / No

(FOR BOSTON, CHELSEA AND REVERE)

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the Space at the right of ONE PLAN ONLY:—

Each voter shall make a cross in the space at the right of the plan which he desires to have adopted. No ballot shall be counted upon which the voter has made a cross in more than one such space.

Plan No. 1. Return to the Boston Elevated railway Company of the management and operation of its railway system by terminating public management and operation thereof.

Plan No. 2. Continuation of public management and operation of the Boston Elevated Railway Company in accordance with such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the stockholders of said company.

Plan No. 3. Purchase by the Metropolitan Transit District (which comprises the cities of Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Malden, Medford, Newton, Revere and Somerville and the towns of Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Milton and Watertown), of the whole assets, property and franchises of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the same thereafter to be owned, managed and operated by said district.

(Boston)

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

"Shall an act passed by the general court in the year nineteen hundred and thirty, entitled 'An Act relative to the salaries of the members of the city council of the city of Boston,' be accepted?" — Yes / No

(Chelsea)

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

"Shall an act passed by the general court in the year nineteen hundred and thirty entitled 'An act providing for the appointment of the city solicitor of the city of Chelsea by the mayor instead of by the board of aldermen', be accepted?" — Yes / No

(Revere)

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

"Shall an act passed by the general court in the year nineteen hundred and thirty entitled 'An Act relative to the salaries of the members of the city council of the city of Revere', be accepted?" — Yes / No

BRITISH WOMEN DEMAND FULLER PART IN SERVICE

Deprecate Powers Given Ministers That Belong Elsewhere, They Say

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTSMOUTH, Eng. — British women are looking with apprehension at the tendency of modern bureaucratic government to give individual ministers powers which should rightly belong to Parliament and the courts.

Miss Bertha Mason raised the point at the annual conference of the National Council of Women of Great Britain which met recently in the Guildhall here, when 600 delegates from all parts of the British Isles discussed the many aspects of social work with which the society is concerned.

She approached it with a frontal attack. Such procedure, she said, was "dangerous to the liberty of the subject and contrary to the fundamentals of the British Constitution." Ministers of departments were vested with authority to frame regulations and make decisions which had the force of statutes and against which there was no appeal to the jurisdiction of the courts, and this "power above the law" was being used too often with an anti-woman bias.

In 1927, of the 43 general acts which had passed into law, 23 had contained provisions which gave ministers the right, should administrative difficulties arise, to remove regulations or "do any other thing" that seemed necessary, even to the extent of altering the act itself."

She did not ask that such provisions should be abolished, but she did ask that they should be resorted to sparingly, and that women should be awake to the dangers involved in parting too easily with the fundamentals of democratic government.

In view of this tendency, certain safeguards of the position of women were demanded for the public services. Turning first to the question of the police service, a definite request was made by Miss Cowlin for the appointment of a woman inspector of constabulary at the home office—one who would advise in all matters of provincial policewomen in the same way that the woman appointed last February by Scotland Yard was able to advise in regard to the policewomen of London.

Another branch of service where the guardianship of a woman appeared to the council supremely necessary was that which dealt with all questions relating to the women and children in the colonies, protectorates and mandated territories; and Mrs. Eva Hubback called for the appointment of a suitably qualified woman as an official in a responsible position at the home office.

There was still another service which stood in need of better understanding and greater protection and sympathy in its relation to women, said Miss Cicely Graven, of the Howard League for Penal Reform. That was the service which regulated the conditions of women prisoners; and she called for the establishment of an experimental institution conducted upon lines of cottage homes, with facilities for domestic and other training, and for outdoor work. The time was ripe for such an experiment, she said, since only 800 women were now in prison in Great Britain—half the number of 12 years ago—and of this number 40 per cent were there on account of drink, and 86 per cent were recidivists.

And then Mrs. Oliver Strachey set the thought of the conference working along lines which properly covered each phase of the discussions which had gone before.

"National administration will gain in efficiency and increased public confidence by the full and equal inclusion of women throughout the civil service," she said; and swept all the difficulties up into a concrete central demand.

"I ask for this equality not only on behalf of woman, but because I believe that in her just inclusion in all the affairs of state will come a benefit to the whole community which is hardly dreamed of."

WELSH COÖPERATIVE GROUP PROGRESSES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—A furniture making industry which has at present as many orders as can be carried out is among items mentioned in a report showing the progress made by Brynmawr and Clydach Valley Industries, Ltd., the public utility society which was formed early this year in one of the depressed areas of South Wales.

This society was formed with the object of organizing coöperatice industries, so that employment might be found for men and women who had been in receipt of relief for so long that they were in danger of losing initiative, and settling down to dependence on others rather than themselves.

A shoe-making industry was first started. A few girls are being trained as stocking makers, new machinery for the weaving industry has been installed, and a small coal mine has been opened, to be worked by some of the older men.

Other schemes which are being considered are the formation of a public utility society for reconditioning houses in bad repair, coöperative market gardening and fruit and poultry farming.

LONDON BIDS ADIEU TO VISITING CARILLON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Londoners have heard the last of the carillon which has been playing almost daily for nearly nine months in Hyde Park. It has been dismantled for its voyage to New Zealand where it is to be erected in the War Memorial Tower at Wellington.

During its stay in London listeners had the pleasure of hearing renderings by Gladys Watkins, who has been specially trained at the Mechlin School of Carillon Playing in Belgium and is to be the official carillonneuse for Wellington. Now that Londoners have heard a fine carillon many will hope for the day when London will have one of its own.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c, a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organised service of 20 years, recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualised to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

Gift Boxes of Happiness
from the Kitchen of
WALMAR LODGE
Delicious Fruit Cake, $1.00 per lb.
Tea Cakes and Assorted Chocolates } 1¼ lbs. $1.00
Attractively boxed.
Postpaid—Write for circular.
LOUISE T. BIRCH
Walmar Lodge, Kilbourn, Wis.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FURNITURE polish formula; easily and inexpensively made; thoroughly cleans and polishes. Send $1 and address to MRS. NANCY P. CULVER, 59 Colvin Parkway, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HIDDEKEL HALL—25 acres, 6 buildings, 125 rooms; a home for Christian Scientists, designed for service to meet the individual need, including those working out the problem of mental inharmony. MRS. EDITH B. McCLURE, telephone Overland 365. 74th and Santa Fe Trail, Overland Park, Kansas.

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C. booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

TRAVEL

EXPERIENCED traveler will conduct two or three abroad for a leisurely trip; where and as you like; references. M. GENIEVE TAYLOR, 320 E. 42nd St., New York City.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

NEW YORK CITY, Central Park West (60's)—For sale, one-year lease of six-room sunny corner apartment and complete furnishings; decidedly low rental; one month's concession. Appointment Trafalgar 1121.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 433 West 21st St.—New fireproof apartment house, 3 and 4 rooms, including real kitchen, unfurnished; cross ventilation; sunny rooms; extra large windows; separate access from rooms to kitchen, hall, bath, electric refrigeration; rents $102 and up. Telephone Chelsea 3309. CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE SERVICES, Inc. (Our Cafeteria).

NEW YORK CITY, 14 West 68th St.—Three beautiful rooms and bath; garden apartment; artists' studio; adjoining Christian Science church; rent only $1200 yearly.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner would share attractive reasonable apartment, Columbia section, with reliable business woman. Tel. Cathedral 3373.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1925 MARMON 4-door sedan, motor, paint, tires in excellent condition; driven 44,000; price reasonable. Telephone Kenmore 4033 (Boston).

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RESTAURANT near New York University and two schools, good residential neighborhood; successful; established 2½ years; opportunity for expansion; a 5-year lease. Box V-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CARPENTERS

CARPENTER capable of taking full charge on any job; experience on construction work and store fixtures. Box J-21, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Cathedral 0845—New York City

ALICE M. RUDISILI
Commercial Opportunities for Men and Women
2 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. Penn. 0900

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York Regent 2234.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115 St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

MRS. KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids; references.
2383 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2856

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. (Est. 1920)—We serve Manhattan's finest firms with high-grade office help; register in person, 9-2 p. m. 105 W 40th. New York City Pennsylvania 5389.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NEW YORK CITY—Harper Method operator; waving, marcelling, manicuring desirable, but not essential. Trafalgar 5336.

NEW YORK CITY—Harper Method Shop wishes young woman to train as operator. Trafalgar 5336.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

DENTONIA
REST, STUDY, OR WITH CARE
TORONTO, ONT.
Mrs. L. Hetherington, 88 Dentonia Park Ave.

WE are prepared to give excellent care at our convalescent home to those needing attention. 103 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone Prospect 1523.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

OPEN for sweater and hosiery lines to jobbers and chain stores on the Pacific Coast. Box S-404. The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

MISCELLANEOUS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Lady with few hours to spare daily will do fine hand sewing or read by the hour. LILLIAN JOHNSON, 217 South DeKalb St.

MOVING AND STORAGE

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 423 Brookline Ave., Boston. Asp. 2907, Uni. 3795-W.

OFFICES TO LET

FOR RENT—Half of practitioner's double office, 33 West 42nd St., Room 928, Telephone 0011, New York City.

NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd St., Room 739—Practitioner's office, fully equipped, for rent part time. Call afternoons, Longacre 2365.

NEW YORK CITY, 11 West 42nd, Room 1862—Practitioner's office, 3 mornings, $30; 3 afternoons, $25. Lackawanna 5145.

NEW YORK CITY, Salmon Tower, 11 West 42nd St.—Practitioner's office, part time. Inquire after 2 p. m., Room 1961.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY
F. J. SWENSON
520 Audubon Avenue, New York City
TEL. WASHINGTON HEIGHTS-7415

PAINTING OR WASHING PAINT—Houses, stores cleaned, also windows. THOMAS G. TAYLOR, 73 Veronica Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Flatbush 1328.

PAUL PHILIPOFF COMPANY
INTERIOR and exterior painting. Decorators and Paper Hangers. Shop phone Haymarket 1469; Residence Commonwealth 7790 (Boston).

PAYING GUESTS

Green Pastures Hotel
STAMFORD, CONN.
Boston Post Road across Darien Line
OPEN ALL YEAR
A home of charm and refinement for discriminating people. Atmosphere of private estate, with best home table. Open fires, sun porches, best service. Horseback riding, boating, fishing and skating in season. Dinners, Luncheons.
Fifty minutes to Grand Central Station; 24 express trains daily.
C. E. RAILING, Manager
Post Office Box 96, Stamford, Conn.
Booklet on request Tel. Stamford 3-4749

Local Classified

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PAYING GUESTS *(Continued)*

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Ronkonkoma 16.

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A rest home of refinement with every modern convenience, open all year round; full particulars sent on request. Address Ridgefield, Conn. Phone Ridgefield 734.

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MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Kingsbridge Gardens—Lots for sale, 30x107 and 60x117, near Dyre Ave. station. Phone FISHER'S, Melrose 2286.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE SAVOY 455 Columbus Ave., Boston. Weekly rates for permanent guests—single, $9, $12, $15; double $15, $18; suites of parlor, two bedrooms, bath, large closets, $34. All rooms with bath, telephone, free daily paper. Elevator, radio, downtown bus service. Excellent cafe. Phone KEN more 3043.

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A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
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Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

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Rooms in select homes $7.00 up.
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BOSTON, 20 Clearway Street, Suite 6—One large room or two adjoining rooms suitable for gentleman or two persons. Commonwealth 4119 or Kenmore 5058.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Exceptional opportunity for business woman; comfortable sunny room; near subway; privileges; reasonable. Decatur 2714-W.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y., 9002 Stafford Ave.—Large room suitable for one or two; private home.

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NEW YORK CITY, 66 West 94th St.—Comfortably furnished front room, large lavatory; one or two gentlemen; private home. Riverside 6562.

N. Y. C., 545 West 111th—Attractive double, private bath, shower, single; also 2-room suite; southern exposure OFFICE, Cathedral 0147.

N. Y. C., West 74th, 252—Beautiful rooms, double, single, newly decorated, all conveniences; quiet, refined, comfortable, central. Owner's.

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WANTED—Two furnished rooms with or without board in American family, located near Boston, for two adults about 65 years of age; husband works nights and sleeps days; wife has a slight nervous trouble and cannot be left alone in house. B-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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ATTENDANT-COMPANION, experienced, educated, good reader, good typist; have typewriter; can cook light meals; practical, orderly, good traveler; excellent references; Christian Scientists preferred. Address Box B-50, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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EXPERIENCED attendant wishes position; hour or day duty; Christian Scientists preferred. Call all week. Phone Flushing 7129 (Flushing, N. Y.).

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RELIABLE, experienced household manager, companion to children or adults; licensed for driving. Box M-47, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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ENGLISH teacher gives lessons to children, adults; English (all branches), French, Latin, Mathematics; also offers secretarial work; reading. Box G-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED

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London, Ont.—Belvedere Hotel News Stand, Dundas St.; Charles Corsant's News Stand, 706 Hamilton Road; Hotel London News Stand; Railway News Stand, Canadian National Railways Depot.
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Toronto, Ont.—Jack Fine's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Bay Sts.; Ben Wagman's News Stand, S. E. Cor. Yonge and Queen Sts.; Harry Schwartz's News Stand, N. E. Cor. King and Yonge Sts.; F. J. Roy (Bookstore), 81 Queen St.; William Deacon, Yonge St. and St. Clair Ave.; M. Segal, Yonge St. and Wilton Sq.; E. Feader, 2884 Dundas St., West; Savein Bros., Yonge and Adelaide Sts.; Bert Hall's News Stand, 2100 Queen St. East; W. Grieg's News Stand, 1550 Danforth Ave.; The De Luxe Libraries, 70 Queen St. W.; Miss L. Evans, 3362 Yonge St.; F. W. Titterton, 2248 Bloor St. W.
Montreal, Que.—M. D. Lubin's News Stand, Allan's Corner, Bleury and Craig Sts.; Windsor Hotel News Stand; Mt. Royal Hotel News Stand; Metropolitan News Agency, 158 Peel St.; Bonaventure Station, St. James and Windsor Sts.

ONTARIO

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Our Motto: *Best value at least cost.*
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None Better Anywhere
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Wet Wash—Ready to iron, 5c lb. Thrifty—Flatwork ironed, all else returned damp, 8c lb. Rough Dry—Flat work ironed, everything dried, starched where necessary. 10c lb.
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We Serve Campbell's Philadelphia Pepper Pot
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ONTARIO

TORONTO *(Continued)*

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AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOURNEMOUTH—Modern private hire cars; tours, shopping, anywhere, any time. RASTALLS, Gladstone Rd. Phone 4076.

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Sandykeld Hall (Private Hotel)
Manor Road. Phone 5616
"Like a Gem in a Beautiful Setting"
Standing in 2 acres, 2 minutes sea. All bedrooms fitted hot & cold water, gas fires. LIBERAL VARIED MENU; SEPARATE TABLES; COMFORT THE KEYNOTE. FROM 3 GUINEAS. Readers of this paper welcomed (3 minutes from new church).
GARAGE for 6 Cars. Illustrated Tariff.
S. M. HORSPOOL

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BRANKSOME DENE HOTEL { Food Reform / Entirely Vegetarian
Situated in its own delightful grounds
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Phone 886.

BOURNEMOUTH, BENHILTON, Carysfort Rd.—Homely, sunny, select board residence near Christian Science church; sea; chines; liberal, excellent cuisine; gas fires bedrooms; from 35/-.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTH MOUNT, PRIORY RD.—Superior furnished suites, 2 minutes pier, square, pavilion; gas fires in bedrooms; south-west aspect; garage. Tel. 840.

BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff Gardens—Pension & private rooms; south aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fires, billiards; write tariff. Props. MR. & MRS. C. S. LAW.

BOURNEMOUTH, Crag Hall—Pension; finest position; terms inclusive; illustrated tariff from EGERTON HINE, Proprietor. Cables "Cragged" Bournemouth. Phone No. 269.

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CHILDREN welcomed, girls 4-12 and little boys; resident governess; entire charge taken if desired; ideal surroundings, near Bournemouth. Write BM/CEMO, London, for particulars.

SWITZERLAND—French Swiss family would take young boys for education, college, sports, music; family life with own boys; references. C. S. MAMIN-MATTHEY, La Tour-de-Peilz, Vevey, Lake of Geneva.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—Lady offers happy home to children whose parents are abroad; large garden; opportunity for splendid education; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. MEDWAY, Beechfield, Forest Road, Tunbridge Wells, Sussex.

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GREENFORD, MIDDX—Temporary residence for those requiring experienced and skilled attention. Write MRS. B. G. ROBINSON, Coston House, or telephone Southall 1553.

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SUNBURY-ON-THAMES—Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study, and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 387.

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DRESSED POULTRY direct from country; mail orders filled; enquiries invited. WEBB, Upper Hook Farm, Hanley Castle, Worcester.

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Furnished flat to let, 3 good rooms, suitable 1 or 2 ladies; hot water; central position; quiet road. 28 Albany Road.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—To let unfurnished, 3 rooms & kitchenette, 2nd floor, all conveniences; lady's quiet house. 23 Albany Road.

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SUTTON—For 3 or 4 months, well furnished house, 3 reception rooms, billiard room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom & usual offices; garage (2 cars); close to two golf clubs; excellent train service; immediate possession. Box M-372, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.2.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

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N. WALES, LLANGOLLEN—Beautiful sheltered, interesting, comfortable board residence; moderate terms winter months. MRS. JEAN TURNER, Hazeldene.

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REFINED domestic worker for easily run house; all duties; bed-sitting room; pleasant kitchen. Write MRS. JOSLIN, The White house, Merstham, Surrey.

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YOUNG Swiss lady, experienced, seeks post as governess (P. N. E. U.); free after Christmas. M. RENFER, Bolham House, Tiverton, Devon.

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Telephone Paddington 7636
Central Heating in Public Rooms. Electric Lift. Constant Hot Water. Night Porter. Baggage Room. Terms from 3½ guineas per week. No Extras.
"The Hotel That Guests Re-Visit"

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Central Heating, Gas Fires, Comfortable Winter Residence. Telephone 300011.

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Good clothes are essential
Hand-made suits BUILT for you by first-class craftsman.
Dress suits a speciality.
Prices 7½ to 10½ gns.
Mail suit at our risk
108, JERMYN STREET, LONDON, S. W. 1

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HONOURS GRADUATE seeks post in school or family. Box M-384, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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No charge for alterations.
An early visit would be greatly appreciated.
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One address only:
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GET IT AT
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Phone 803

Everything for Your Garden
Roses, Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Alpines, Hardy Plants, Bulbs, Aquatics.
SHAPLEY'S (Plymouth) Ltd.
Nurserymen, Seedsmen & Florists
Phone 2641 Plymouth, S. DEVON

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T. OLIVER & SONS Ltd.
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
House Hunters Guide to Torquay free on application
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN
Established 1805 Telephone 3211
16 STRAND, Torquay

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High Class Gem Work
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Emblem Jewellery
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Drapers and Costumiers
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Silks, Dress Goods, Millinery, Household Linens and Curtains
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RELIABLE GROCERY
go to
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

White Pine

NO TREE is more closely associated with early American pioneering traditions than the white pine. The first settlers felled the trees and used the logs for cabin walls at first, until sawmills could be built. Then pine trees were converted into timber and boards which were made into frame houses. As the wood is soft, smooth and easy to work, the people used it in the construction of rude furniture as well.

Less than 80 years ago the famous forests of white pine seemed inexhaustible; now it is difficult to find an extensive tract of primitive trees in the whole northern timberlands. Then the trees frequently attained a height of 200 feet, with a diameter of four or five feet; now the finding of a white pine 100 feet high is an event.

From Newfoundland west to Manitoba and southward to Iowa—from seashore to mountain heights—the stately beauty of the white pine gives a distinctive character to its surroundings. When growing in the open it frequently has more than one main stem, and spreads its branches in a widely horizontal sweep; but in timberlands the top generally springs from a single straight trunk, with thick bark that shows broad, scaley ridges.

The years of a young tree may be reckoned by counting the spaces between the whorls of branches—each indicating a year's growth. The leader shoot springs from a central bud, which is inclosed by a cluster of others (generally five), from which the whorl of new branches grows. The needles are always in clusters of five, and as there are five letters in "white," this homely reminder may help to fix these distinguishing points in memory.

Cones of this pine take two years to mature and release their winged seeds. The rooting system spreads out not far below the surface of the ground, and consequently the tree is not so wind-resisting as trees equipped with tap roots.

Flower Puzzle

My first is in Snapdragon,
But not in Sunflower;
My second is in Salvia,
But not in Foxglove;
My third is in Carnation,
But not in Gladiolus;
My fourth is in Aster,
But not in Dahlia;
My fifth is in Hyacinth,
But not in Nasturtium;
My whole is a flower.
What is my name?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Metals Puzzle:

Nickel, lead, silver, aluminum, gold, indium, iridium, iron, copper, cadmium, mercury.

Brevities

Corbin Times-Tribune: The next time you hear him squawking about hard times ask him if he remembers when he wore a pair of brogan shoes and used a tube of an old newspaper instead of a match when he lighted the coal oil lamp.

Boston Herald: Advertising on the back of postage stamps, as suggested by one ingenious congressman, would be grand, of course, for any one who wanted to get his product on every tongue.

A Word a Day

Impenitent

One who is "penitent" is sincerely affected by a sense of guilt and is resolved on purifying his daily life; he is contrite and ready to make amends. "Penitent" comes to us from the Latin *paenitens*, "feeling pain or sorrow for offenses," present participle of *paenitere*, "to cause to repent." But when we attach the negative prefix *im* (for *in*, "not"), we, of course, completely reverse the meaning.

One, then, who is "impenitent" has no notion of, or resists, turning from his evil ways; he is not contrite; his actions are characterized by hardness of heart and worldliness.

Im-pen'-i-tent is accented on the second syllable; sound each *i* as in *it*, first *e* as in *den*, second very short as in *recent*.

"But after thy hardness and impenitent heart treasurest up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath and revelation of the righteous judgment of God." (Romans 2: 5.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

ONE has no business to take credit for good intentions.
—DICKENS.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Keep Me Humble'

(Reuter Dispatch in Cape Town Times)

Durban, Natal, S. Af.

ONE night in each year a well-known Durban landowner sleeps in Albert Park or some other open space.

He came to Durban from Dublin 30 years ago, penniless and workless. For a week he spent every night on the beach or in the bush that then clothed the slopes of the Berea. On the tenth day, he got a job helping to build a house for a resident in return for his keep. When the work was completed the owner said: "I have no money to give you, but if you will clear me a road through the bush, I will give you a couple of acres lower down."

The immigrant accepted the offer and cleared the road in return for what seemed a useless piece of ground. Half of that ground now provides him with a comfortable income, while, after working for a contractor for several years, the other half provided him with £8000 capital to launch out in business.

"Once a year now," he said, "I sleep out in the open to remind myself of the time when I had not enough money to buy a pair of boots. It keeps me humble and it keeps me grateful."

The Children's Corner

The Ant and the Grasshopper Get a New Dining Room Table

NOW, you must know that it was autumn. The leaves were falling off the trees. There was a coolness in the breeze. The children all so bright and gay had given up their summer play. The schoolhouse doors were open wide to let the children march inside and study at their A B C, and also their geography.

And on her way to school that day little Mary Ann Robinson had dropped a round white peppermint. Little Mary Ann Robinson did not know she had dropped a round white peppermint or she would probably have hurried back to look for it and been late at school, and when the teacher said, "Mary Ann, I am surprised. Why are you late at school?" Mary Ann would have said, "I lost a peppermint," and perhaps the teacher would have thought that a good excuse, and perhaps she wouldn't. But Mary Ann Robinson had so many peppermints left in her paper bag that she didn't know the difference.

So the peppermint lay at one side of the road, not far from the house where the ant lived with the grasshopper. It was the ant's house, but once, when the grasshopper had come asking for food after summer was over, the ant had invited the grasshopper to live with her. Now when little Mary Ann Robinson dropped her round white peppermint and went right on to school without ever knowing the difference, the ant and grasshopper were getting the ant's house ready for the winter.

"What was that noise, Sister Grasshopper?" said the ant, who was very sharp of hearing.

"The child dropped something round and white on her way to school, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper, looking out through the door.

"Hadn't we better run after her and tell her, Sister Grasshopper?" said the ant.

"We couldn't attract her attention, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "She's too big, and we're too little, Sister Ant."

"If we could get it in the house, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant, looking at the round white peppermint, "it would make a fine table. I've always wanted a marble-topped table."

"It's pretty big, Sister Ant," said the grasshopper. "But I think we may be able to get it in."

So the ant and the grasshopper set to work getting the peppermint that little Mary Ann Robinson had dropped on her way to school into the ant's house. They pushed and they pulled and they tugged and they shoved. And at last they got it up on its edge, and in through the door,

"It Would Make a Fine Table," Said the Ant.

and down flat again in the middle of the dining room.

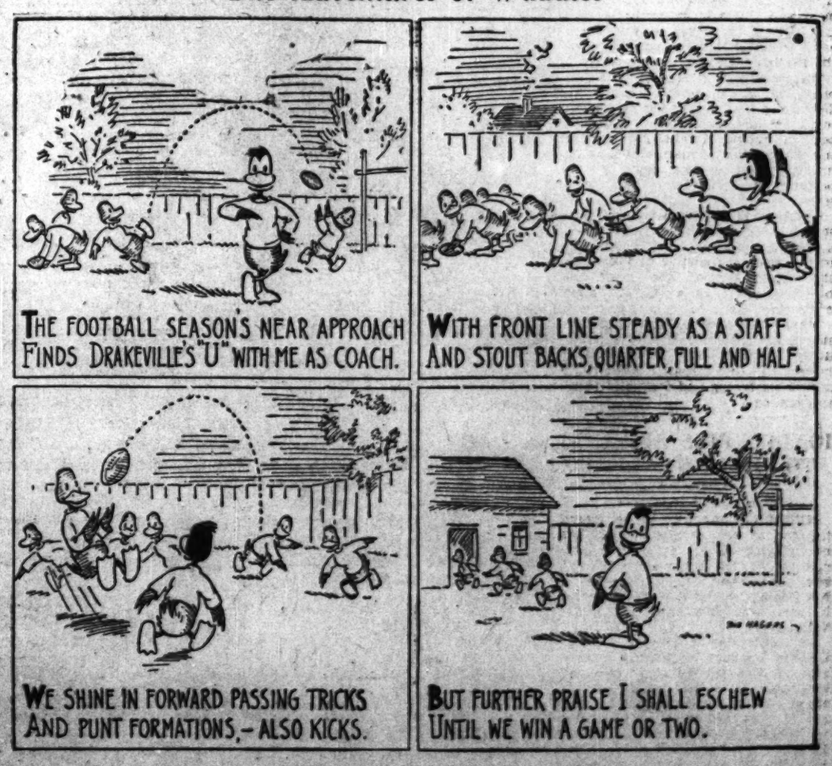
"It's a fine table, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "What do you suppose it's made of?"

"I do believe, Sister Ant, that it's made of sugar," said the grasshopper. "Let's taste it."

So the ant and the grasshopper tasted their new dining room table.

"It is sugar, Sister Grasshopper," said the ant. "It's really too big for a table, but we can eat it and eat it until it's just the right size for the dining room."

The Adventures of Waddles


THE FOOTBALL SEASON'S NEAR APPROACH FINDS DRAKEVILLE'S "U" WITH ME AS COACH.
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BUT FURTHER PRAISE I SHALL ESCHEW UNTIL WE WIN A GAME OR TWO.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

What Next in Disarmament?

FINAL establishment of the London Naval Treaty as the law governing the world's three greatest sea powers has been accomplished without blare of trumpets. But it was done with most appropriate ceremony, a ceremony in which any possessor of a radio in Europe, Asia or America could participate. Deposit of the ratifications of Japan, the United States and Great Britain at the British Foreign Office was accompanied by radiocast speeches from the political heads of the three nations, each speaking from his own capital but to the people of the world.

Ringing through the speeches of Ramsay MacDonald, Herbert Hoover and Yuko Hamaguchi was the hope for further reduction of armaments. Undoubtedly they recognize that in so speaking they express the most fervent wish of the peoples they represent. Possibly, too, they are cognizant of the fact that the nations have—comparatively speaking—scarcely thrown away one rifle out of a full armory. Certainly if governments are to obtain more than a mere show of disarmament, they must follow up generously the beginning so usefully but meagerly made. They must go on from timid limitation to bold reduction.

Unquestionably one of the great obstacles to faster disarmament is some nations' feeling of insecurity. Despite international treaties, courts and leagues, statesmen still put their trust in force. The nations have outlawed war as an instrument of policy, but they are slow to outlaw the instruments of war. Exactly in this connection Premier Hamaguchi plainly pointed out an open path toward implementation of the Kellogg pact—a path which many thinkers believe is the shortest route toward effectiveness for that agreement. It is the refusal to help an aggressor nation by furnishing it supplies, particularly arms.

Among other things pointing in the same general direction, the Japanese Premier said, "It is hardly conceivable" that the powers "would allow the pledge-breaker to interfere with their trade and to enjoy the other privileges of a lawful belligerent." It is "hardly conceivable" that the nations would fail to make their promises mean something, but unless they make some very definite advance from the present position they will do exactly that inconceivable thing. If a major international disturbance were to break out tomorrow, what would the nations do? Would the Kellogg pact make any difference?

Those are questions which every country needs to ponder. And there is no need to let statesmen have a monopoly on the pondering. Today, with the radio and the press carrying to every citizen the underlying facts as well as the ceremonies of the new diplomacy, it is not only possible but imperative for public thought to reach decisions on these questions. The measure in which citizens are able and willing to think through such problems may easily determine whether they will be called to serve in another war.

Cheaper English Novels

THE Englishmen who constitute the directorate of the publishing firm of Victor Gollancz, Ltd., are assuming a dual personality. In their first and original capacity they will remain Messrs. Gollancz; in their second, they will be Mundanus, Ltd. As Gollancz, they will continue to publish new novels, in cloth bindings, at the conventional price of 7s. 6d. As Mundanus, they will plunge adventurously into the unknown, issuing a series of new novels, declared to be of equal excellence, in paper covers and at the price of 3s.

Many critics and authors in England have been crying out for cheaper new books, the publishers, especially since the war, have taken another view. For the conditions in England are different from those in America. The case for a "dollar novel" is not quite the same as the case for a 3s. novel.

A new publication in America depends for the most part on the purchase of the reading public. But throughout Britain there is a firmly established practice of borrowing books from circulating libraries. The libraries must buy a certain number of copies of a new book, however expensive it may be, to satisfy the demands of their subscribers. The publishers can therefore generally rely on the purchase of a certain number of copies by the libraries—sufficient at least to cover the cost of production—and this security enables them to issue many books which under other circumstances could not have been published without loss.

The decision to issue novels at 3s. will impose on an English publisher the necessity of adopting the American method. He will have to rely on readers who are ready to buy, rather than borrow, their new books. Each individual work will have to be widely advertised and vigorously pushed in the provinces. Though this may not lead to any increase in the total number of books read by the public, the effect should be that those in which the publishers have most confidence will receive their full due of propaganda and encounter less competition from unworthy rivals. The British market is suffering from overproduction of third-rate books, whose elimination would clear the field for the first-rate and the second-rate. Messrs. Mundanus may or may not be able to make a commercial success of their venture; but, if their books are good, they deserve to.

The Price of the Robot

GOING the rounds of the exhibitions of mechanical novelties is a young lady, attractive of appearance and elegant of attire, who, although merely an electrician's bag of tricks, will chalk up words on a board in tolerably good handwriting. Clearly so talented a robotess need not confine herself to calligraphy. With some modification of her internal arrangements she could as efficiently direct traffic, mop the floor, sell postage stamps or play backgammon. In fact, there would seem to be few tasks in the modern curriculum which she, or some member of her family, will not presently be offering to undertake.

Now it is obvious from the eagerness with which robots or mechanical contraptions of various kinds are being set up to do work previously done by a human agent that these inanimate workers are considered a highly desirable expedient. Certainly they are more desirable than the slave system of the Greeks and Babylonians and an improvement on the rather unpresentable type of assistant used by Aladdin to move his palaces about, or by Prospero to get in his wood supply, or by Vulcan to clank his anvils. And they bring undoubted gains in economy and in the efficient management of big city movements. In fact, what is lost may be in the end reduced to merely the human touch that the man or the woman naturally brings to the work in hand.

It may be that one never exchanged a nod of recognition with the traffic man at the cross road or grade crossing before the mechanical substitute displaced him, or with the subway clerk before the automatic turnstiles came, or with the elevator man before the automatic appliance was introduced. It may be (although it is unlikely) that nothing but hard and fast business passed between ourselves and those store and restaurant attendants whose places have been taken by some help-yourself device. None the less, every little human contact in the ambit of one's daily movements adds a little of warmth and geniality to living, and each one of such little contacts removed takes just so much of these qualities away and replaces them by a cold piece of mechanism supremely indifferent to the feelings of the passer-by.

With the increasing displacement of these human contacts, therefore, the question arises: Must not the human element which is taken away in the process be paid back in some other form? For to set efficiency ahead of humanity is not a gospel that appeals to the thinking man or woman. Must not the increasing metallic hardness in the outward life of the city be compensated for by an increasing richness and contentment of the home life, or by increased facilities for common pursuit of the arts, studies or entertainments that bring added charm to the non-business moments, or even by an increase of friendliness in those personal, as distinct from mechanical, services which make up our business hours?

And since this balancing up of the human equation is not effected automatically by regulative machinery, must it not be achieved by conscious effort on the part of all those who see the end to which machinery must be merely the means?

Making $200 Look Like $1,000,000

SILK, satin, calico—whatever the material of which the clothing for college girls is fashioned, one is forced to admit that they "look like a million dollars."

It will be encouraging to Dad to know that this appearance of great affluence is, in many cases, achieved at a very modest actual outlay.

Callie May Bliss of Iowa State College has conducted a survey in both the northern and southern sections of the United States to ascertain the amount of money spent for clothing by the average college girl. The Journal of Home Economics says that 341 girls were listed in this survey. They gave the actual amounts spent by them for clothing over a period of one year. The various articles purchased were classified and the average expenditures under each classification were carefully worked out, also the total expenditure represented by each.

The general average clothing cost was found to be $280.13 a year; the average for the ten lowest was $57.49, and that for the ten highest $939.04.

Distribution among the different classes of clothing was interesting: the northern girls were found to spend more for outer garments such as fur coats and heavy wraps, while the southern girls made up this difference by having more dresses. There was no noticeable difference in the total amounts spent by girls in different sections of the country.

Another interesting, but obvious, conclusion reached was that girls who attend a college where the campus is large, requiring a good deal of walking, spend considerably more for hosiery and shoes than do girls in a smaller, more compact college.

In summing up the findings of the survey it seems clear that "feathers and furbelows" are not the chief concern of modern college girls.

Italy in December

ANOTHER summer tourist season is over, and as an incident another object lesson in economic waste stands complete. While the thousands who packed Europe's galleries during the summer months and made rail travel there resemble a New York subway crush are all now safely at home, the great liners which they taxed to capacity are either running half empty or waiting in dry dock for another season. There is no reason why this traffic should not be spread out evenly over the entire year, adding to the well-being of those who manage it and reducing enormously the inconvenience for those who enjoy it.

Italy, for example, some discerning travelers find no less attractive in winter than in summer, and far more convenient. A blizzard in the square of San Marco in Venice only makes the mellow gold mosaics within the cathedral the more affectionate and inviting, and one can understand the cold vigor and ability of the Sforzas far better when snow whips through the streets of Milan. A soft mist rises from the blue valley of the Arno in December as well as in July, and the massive fortress-palaces of Florence, with their girdles of iron torch rings, have a biting energy about them in the brisk winter air which breathes all the burnished, sharp, undisciplined elegance of the Renaissance.

Then, from the snow-capped rocks above Assisi and from Sienna's brick-red towers against cleanly limned hills, one may step into the classic regularity of imperial Rome. The air is warmer there, and one stands, if the moon is full, for long hours in the Coliseum's dim passageways listening for the imaginary padding of wild feet from the cages underneath.

Naples will be warm always, although clouds storm Vesuvius's cone and overhang Pompeii, while along the drive to Amalfi the orange trees will be covered by lattices to protect them from the sun. And at Pæstum or on Sicily the rich yellow of Greek temples will frame the shimmering blue of a summer sea.

All this in the middle of northern winter, when one can get a seat in any European railway carriage almost any day—and no hotel clerk ever sends a traveler away with, "Suis désolé, M'sieur, mais—we are so full—in fact, we are all full up!"

Frenchmen Have Jobs

FOR almost a decade news from France about the absence of unemployment has been almost unbelievable. Its unemployed have been counted in thousands, while other nations have numbered them in millions.

What has made possible this extraordinary phenomenon? Perhaps the starting point for understanding the situation is remembering that France is natively endowed with what is today the best national balance between agriculture, industry and commerce. One basic explanation is that the trend into industry has taken place more rapidly than that away from agriculture. And France is not so largely dependent upon foreign trade as is England, or upon industry as is the United States.

Another important circumstance is the fact that, notwithstanding much rationalization in industry, the commercial life of France has suffered or profited little by the inroads of large-scale organization. Anyone who has traveled through France must have noted the vast number of small, independent shopkeepers and peasant proprietors. They are pinched in times of restricted buying, but they are not numbered among the unemployed.

Another aspect of French industrial technique remarked by the outsider is the slowness of technological changes as compared with Germany or America. An extraordinary amount of work is still performed by hand in France which in the United States would be competitively impossible. As an instance, in many large offices and stores and in countless small ones the mechanical aids to efficient work are almost unknown. Only recently were adding machines introduced in the Bank of France. Old ways linger partly because of a low wage scale—and perhaps vice versa.

Some important industries which are under private ownership in America and elsewhere, such as railroads and telegraph offices, are in France operated by the Government, an agency which in times of depression is noticeably slow in taking any drastic steps which would result in the discharge of excess employees. That this Government operation of industry is marked by overabundance of staff is a frequent complaint of American travelers who have observed the excessive amount of activity shown and the time consumed in such a transaction as the sale of a postal card or a stamp.

But such "inefficiency" has its effect in keeping people on the pay rolls who, in a more dynamic society, would be in search of a job. Such evidences of excessive use of labor in production point to the conclusion that France is, in fact, supporting indirectly what would otherwise be a huge array of unemployed; but there is much in favor of a system that enables so large a proportion of people to live in security, even though in comparative poverty, in contrast with the destitution in more "efficient" nations.

Industrial fluctuations, moreover, are mitigated by the thrifty traditions and habits of the French people. As compared with a small number of Parisians who may live in display and luxury, the great masses of French peasants and workers are renowned for their elemental mode of living and their habits of saving. They have resisted far more than the American farmers and wage earners, for example, the appeal of porcelain bathtubs, electric refrigerators, expensive cars, and installment plan comforts. At present, therefore, they are not stinting themselves to nearly so great a degree as are the workers in other lands.

Low-cost production has helped to maintain other lines of export trade. French foreign colonies provide a tariff-free market. The tourist trade helps. And so, in some respects, does France's hold on a major part of the gold supply of Europe. Added to all these are certain special conditions of the last decade, especially the huge amount of restoration work in the devastated areas, financed by reparations.

As a whole, France's remarkable absence of unemployed is one of those complicated national situations which cannot be transplanted bodily to other lands. Some of its advantages in this respect are clearly due to its backwardness, yet there are other factors which might well be striven for abroad. Perhaps the most significant lesson from France's experience is that efficiency and the ruthlessness of change must, in some way, be tempered. Industry must develop a habit of considering the human cost first.

Editorial Notes

A contract has been awarded for the building of a big windowless factory, a plan which it will be hard for the average person to see through.

A naturalist reports he has discovered a South American fly that can travel 800 miles an hour. A new pacemaker for flyers?

There is only one court that should give any support to racketeering—that's the tennis court.

Today's by-word—"BUY."

America's "Gay Nineties" in British Eyes

WHILE browsing about in a secondhand book stall the other day, I came across a book entitled, "The Land of the Dollar." "Here," I thought, "is another one of those ill-informed diatribes which picture America as the home of the worst materialism of this or any other age." However, it was only sixpence, so I bought it—and acquired a book which is worth talking about.

Its initial interest lay, indeed, in the fact that it was written just thirty-four years ago, written by an Englishman of striking discernment—as I soon discovered—who had toured America during what we sometimes whimsically call "The Gay Nineties." And far from being a diatribe it turned out to be about the keenest, and withal the fairest, estimate of America and American characteristics that I have ever come across.

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G. W. Steevens, whose book was published by Blackwood's in 1897, was one of the outstanding English journalists and war correspondents of that period. He spent two months in America, in the thick of the McKinley-Bryan presidential campaign. He talked with Mr. McKinley in Canton, with Theodore Roosevelt in the office of the Police Commissioner of the City of New York, with Mark Hanna, with Richard Olney, and with any number of senators, representatives, bank presidents and railway magnates, not overlooking—as no good journalist ever does—a representative selection of the proletariat. He visited the large cities from Boston to San Francisco, and he even sought more intimate contact with American life at such places as Wilmington, N. C.; Fort Atkinson, Wis., and Portland, Me. This was doing his journalist's job with thoroughness and zeal, and it is quite obvious that he learned more of America in two months than the average person—yes, even the average journalist—would do in two years.

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But perhaps the keenest interest in Mr. Steevens's book lies in its revelation of the contrasts between today and that so-recent yesterday. At the very outset, for example, "We drew up in the bare Riverside Station (Liverpool) and the next moment appeared the quay and the giant Campania, largest ship in the world." The "giant Campania!" My own boyhood days included, as one of their outstanding experiences, a visit to the Campania, the first ocean liner I had ever seen. She was 600 feet long, which was too long for comfort, considering her scant 11,000 "gross" tonnage. She was built for speed, and even as long ago as the middle of the nineties she made the crossing in six days. But she was very uncomfortable in heavy weather.

Mr. Steevens put up at the Waldorf, "a palace of marble and glass, gold and greenery." One of his first impressions was "of a city plastered and painted and papered with advertisements." In this, sadly enough, the contrast with the present day is not so sharp. "Except the sky, every place that will hold an advertisement holds one."

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The organization of municipal institutions he finds, however, much superior to that of the London of the same period. "Communications within the city are infinitely ahead of anything ever dreamed of in London," he says. The "Elevated" excites his admiration, It fascinates him, too, as it "swings round a sharp corner apparently into somebody's first-floor windows, and then rattles between serried lines of tradesmen's showrooms."

Mr. Steevens arrives in Boston in mid-September—and finds it very hot. He rides in a train much more comfortable than any to be found—at that period—in England, but again he is oppressed by the advertising signs, "across the meadows, down the curling reaches of the rivers, from every gap in the woods, even on every rock of any size or flatness." But in Boston he finds a park system which is "an example to the world," the Public Garden "as gracefully laid out as you could wish to see," Franklin Park "in cunning imitation of a natural wildness," the "belt of water and water plants called the Back Bay Fens." He sees in the Public Library, which is "a thoroughly respectable-looking institution," an "adorably simple fresco by M. Puvis de Chavannes, and an appallingly complex Biblical allegory by Mr. Sargent."

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And then, happily enough, this keen Britisher goes up to Portland. He does not say why, but he discovers it for what it is, one of the dearest little cities in all America. "Portland was enchanting. It was like a canto of Longfellow's 'Evangeline' brought up to date. It is as sweet and wholesome as the wholesomest parts of Boston, with the added grace that no other part meets the eye. . . . The men and women are open-faced, upstanding and healthy, slow and laconic in speech. . . . Altogether a comely, cleanly, kindly bit of New England; and he who likes living in a small town might do very much worse than emigrate to Portland, Me."

Mr. Steevens then starts West, tarrying at a political convention in Buffalo, which he describes with graphic piquancy; then, of course, visiting Niagara, whose "dominant and overmastering impression is—water, water everywhere you turn, before and behind, underfoot and descending in showers from overhead; a veritable universe of water, miles, fathoms, tons of it rushing at incalculable speed, hurled with irresistible force, purling, swishing, roaring, diving into the abyss, leaping up to heaven—finally, turning an electric wheel!"

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Then into the thick of the exciting presidential campaign by way of a visit to William McKinley at Canton. "So I came to the two-storied wooden house with green window frames and red shutters, one of a row. Before it was a broken fence, part iron, part wood. Also the place where a lawn should have been, but not a blade had the feet of pious pilgrims left there. If you want to see a presidential candidate you ring the bell and walk in and see him. That is what he is there for.

"I rang and walked in. Mr. McKinley was sitting on a rocking-chair in a little office not ten feet from the door. His strong, clean-shaven face has a suggestion of Charles Bradlaugh. There is the same lofty and massive forehead, the same mastiff power of chin and jaw. He is gifted with a kindly courtesy that is plainly genuine and completely winning. It was impossible not to feel—absurd as it seemed—that he was really glad to see a wandering newspaper correspondent from the country against which his whole policy has for years been directed."

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About this time a "deputation" of the old-time campaign sort arrived, noisy, very much beflagged and beribboned, hot, but determined and enthusiastic. It was the Englishman's first contact with the American manner of electioneering of thirty years ago, and little wonder that it amazed him. Later, back in New York, the day before the election, he marvels at the bonfire method of stimulating enthusiasm. "What would the police say"—the Briton wonders phlegmatically—"if Mr. Goschen [a British statesman of the period] announced his campaign by a bonfire in front of St. George's, Hanover Square?" Mr. Steevens wanders about New York on election night, receiving the final returns with Theodore Roosevelt in the Police Commissioner's office.

In his concluding chapter the British journalist sums up the American character as it impressed him. "The Americans are the most demonstrative of all the peoples of the earth. . . . A hundred thousand men are going to vote for McKinley. That is nothing. Put them down in Broadway so that we can see them marching and hear them shouting; then and only then will we begin to appreciate the fact.

"But I do not think the American is materialistic in the avaricious sense. . . . And if he is less doggedly resolute and persevering than the Englishman, he is proportionately more irresistible and ingenious in devising possible means to attain any impossible end."

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The American's "devoted chivalry to his women" makes a deep impress upon the Briton. "They tell that their women may live in luxury and become socially and intellectually superior to themselves, and they do it without even an idea that there is any self-sacrifice in it. Whether it is good for the women may be doubted, but it is unspeakably noble and honoring to the men. The age of chivalry is not gone; until America it never came." And this was thirty-five years ago, mark you. And finally: "The American may make his mind easy about his country. It is a credit to him and he is a credit to it. You may differ from him, but even while you differ he is essentially the man with whom you are always wanting to shake hands."

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

BERLIN is unusually interesting when crowded, as it has been with foreign visitors, many of them notables in the world of art. It would be difficult to say which is the greater event, the centenary of the Berlin museums, with the festive opening of the long-anticipated monumental new buildings on the "Museums Island," or the Guelph treasure which is on view here before its departure to foreign lands. But while the former is permanent, the latter is transient. Presenting a uniquely beautiful and historical sight, it has attracted crowds daily at the Gesellschaftshaus, near Unter den Linden. The Figdor Gallery auction in the Esplanade Hotel is another unprecedented event, drawing collectors from most great cities of the world.

Art Treasures Attract Many

An exhibition of absorbing interest and a delight for the eye is that of "Masterworks from the Prussian Palaces," jointly arranged by the administration of the palaces and the Prussian Academy of Art. The octogenarian president of the academy, Max Liebermann, who is still painting with youthful vigor, opened the exhibition with due ceremony at the Academy in Unter den Linden, where it will continue until the end of November. Exquisite specimens of art and applied art have been collected from the Berlin, Potsdam, Kassel and Homburg palaces—twelve palaces in all.

One of the choicest paintings is Watteau's "Sign of the Art Dealer Gersaint." This last and, thought by many, the most beautiful work of the artist, which was cut in half by order, it is believed, of Frederick the Great, though with what motive is not clear, is the property of the Berlin palace. For the exhibition the two halves have been united and the picture framed simply in modern style. There are also some very fine Cranachs, father and son, and paintings by Pesne, Tischbein, Pater and Pilo. The furniture shown is of great splendor and costliness. Clocks of marvelous workmanship, exquisite porcelain and a collection of some twelve of Frederick the Great's tabatières of chalcedony, incrusted in various designs with precious stones, are among the fascinating things on view.

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A tiny streak of silver lining in the cloud of economic depression is the recent find of petroleum wells near the village of Nienhagen, in the Province of Hanover. If the experts who have been consulted have predicted with any certainty, the oil resources of the country will be increased to a very gratifying extent. The first gush amounted to 400 tons in one day and is said to be continuing at the same rate.

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An unusual case will come up before the Berlin law courts for first hearing very shortly. The point at issue is a new regulation of the Reich forbidding the import of chilled meat from October 1, and various companies whose interests are greatly at stake have demanded compensation of the Reich, their claim being that their contracts have still many years to run. The population is manifesting much interest in the case, as the new regulation which, of course, has been formulated to safeguard the home meat market, is regarded with strong disfavor. Frozen meat from abroad is cheap and generally of good quality, and the promise of the Reich to reduce the price of the expensive German meat twenty pfennigs a pound for "actually impoverished persons" does not provide commensuration. If it comes to that, it is frequently heard, half the country is impoverished and such a regulation is inappropriate.

Frozen Meat Becomes Issue

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Now that Oberammergau has, so to say, closed its doors and complete figures in regard to the Passion Plays are available, it appears that they have proved a genuine success. The municipality of Oberammergau has already paid off its very considerable debt which had to be incurred for the new theater and for improvements of the roads and so forth. The 5000 seats of the theater were nearly all filled toward the end of the summer, and altogether 383,000 persons witnessed the play, of whom 50,000 were Americans and 28,000 English. Properly speaking, the next presentations should take place in 1940, but the question is mooted as to whether special performances should not be given in 1934 in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the Oberammergau Passion Plays. Pending this, the village has resumed its customary tranquillity and the services of the barbers are in great demand.

Passion Plays Prove Success